FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 10 *15 January 1979*

ALBANIA

ATA: 1979 Trade Protocol with Romania Signed B 1
ATA Cites Party Journal on Situation in Iran B 1
Tirana Radio Reports Change of Administration in Phnom Penh B 2
ATA Comments on U.S.-PRC Ties, PRC's Rearmament Plans B 2
ZERI I POPULLIT Discusses Events in China B 3
ATA Comments on U.S. Senators' Visit to USSR B 4
Briefs: Book Distribution Plan Fulfilled B 4

BULGARIA

Zhivkov, Others Greet Brezhnev on Arrival in Sofia C 1
Brezhnev Accompanied to Visitors' Residence C 1
Talks Begin C 1
RABOTNICHESKO DELO, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME Comment C 2
Press Stresses PRC Diplomacy's Defeat in Kampuchea C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO, NARODNA ARMIYA]
POGLED Weekly Denounces Chinese Hegemony C 4
Zhivkov Receives Romania's Burtica, Trade Protocol Signed C 4
Details of Trade Protocol C 5
Agricultural Agreement with DPRK Signed C 5
Stoichkov Receives Libyan Friendship Officials C 6
Zhivkov Receives Building Workers Group 12 Jan C 6
Briefs: Trichkov Receives GDR Visitor C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Charter 77 Spokesman Sabata Sentenced D 1
[Rome ANSA 12 Jan]
Chnoupek Addresses Prague Diplomatic Corps D 2
IZVESTIYA Carries Foreign Minister's Article on Security [Moscow 3 Jan] D 2
Power Consumption Regulation Degrees Discussed [SMENA 11 Jan] D 4
Vance Remarks on Iran Situation Dubbed 'Interference' D 5
Briefs: Milk Production Lagging D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DPA: FRG's Wischnewski Arrives; Schmidt Visit Hinted E 1
Mutual Topics Discussed [DPA] E 1
Discussions Continue [DPA] E 2
Solidarity Aid to Hanoi To Increase in 1979 E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Jan]
Politburo Members, Candidates Attend SED Conferences E 3
Dohlus Addresses 60th Anniversary Memorial Ceremony E 4
Briefs: USSR Agricultural Cooperation E 6

HUNGARY

Deputy Premier Huszar Leaves for FRG Visit F 1
Attends Munich Ceremony F 1
Gyenes-Led MSZMP Delegation Tours Africa F 1
Bilateral Czechoslovak Trade Union Talks Held F 1
Havasi Addresses Komarom Producer Cooperative F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Comments on Cambodian Events, U.S., Romanian Stands F 2
MAGYAR HIRLAP Comments F 4
UN Representative Halasz Addresses Cambodia Debate F 5

POLAND

Jablonski Addresses Foreign Diplomats in Warsaw G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Jan]
Babiuch Meets With Swiss Labor Party Delegation G 3
Vance Press Conference Remarks on Iran Reported G 3
Poland To Manufacture Soviet AN-28 Aircraft G 3
Polish Leaders Congratulate Cambodia's Heng Samrin G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Jan]
Housing, Food Production To Have Higher Priority in 1979 G 4
Fuel Prices To Increase, Economy Urged G 5
Briefs: New Polish Ambassadors G 5

ROMANIA

Brezhnev Stops in Jassy on Way to Bulgaria H 1
UN Security Council Meeting on Cambodia Reported H 1
Party, Government Leaders Attend Cuban Embassy Reception H 1
Niculescu Receives President of French-Romanian Bank H 2
Book on China Published in Bucharest H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito To Visit Kuwait, Middle East at End of Month [Kuwait KUNA] I 1
Minic Speaks on Cambodia-SRV Conflict at SAWPY Aktiv I 1
Sundic Calls Cambodian Invasion 'Dangerous Precedent' I 3
Vuckovic Views Implications of Cambodia-SRV Conflict I 5
Sundic Rebuts TASS 'Insinuations' Against SFRY on Cambodia I 6
Ieng Sary Receives SFRY Ambassador in Beijing I 7
More on Official Visit of Italian Foreign Minister Forlani I 7
Received by Djuranovic I 7
Holds Talks With Vrhovec I 7
Arrives in Pula I 8
Received by Tito I 8
Departs 13 Jan I 9
Vrhovec, Forlani Hold Press Conference I 10
Gligorijevic Leaves for Moscow CEMA Talks I 11
Tito Awards Marinc, Others for Services I 11
Cultural Cooperation Protocol Signed With Romania I 11

ATA: 1979 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED

LD131104Y Tirana ATA in English 0932 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 13 Jan, ATA--The protocol on exchange of goods and payments for the year 1979, was signed between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest on January 11. For the Albanian side the protocol was signed by the vice-minister of foreign trade of the PSR of Albania Myzafer Ahmati, and for the Romanian side by the vice-minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, Ion Stoian.

Attending the signing ceremony were the vice-premier and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Cornel Burtica, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Constantin Oancea and members of the two trade delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nesip Kaci.

Prior to the signing of the protocol the trade delegation of the PSR of Albania was received by the vice-premier and minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, Cornel Burtica.

ATA CITES PARTY JOURNAL ON SITUATION IN IRAN

LD131114Y Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 13 Jan ATA--Dealing with the revolutionary situation arisen in Iran by the powerful wave of the demonstrations of protest against the regime of the shah, the theoretical organ of the workers' and peasants' communist party of Iran TUFAN writes in one of its recent issues that the shah, this servant of Washington, is in a very critical situation. The demagogical measures taken by the government, the false and fraudulent promises for "freedom" and "democracy", have not been able to save the rotten regime of Pahlavi and of the reactionary classes which rely and depend on imperialism says the article.

After pointing out the constant aggravation of the contradictions inside the ruling classes, as well as the shaking of the oppressive apparatus, the article stresses that the situation has reached that point that the ministers of this sanguinary regime resign one after another, and try to create their"puppet" parties, in order to continue to defend their own interests.

One year is already being completed since the beginning of the powerful increase of the mass movement in Iran. The crimes of this regime have not been able to stop this powerful wave of demonstrations even for a single moment or to reduce their spreading in width and depth.

Neither the masks of "democratisation" and of the "free political atmosphere", nor the peaceful cries to "back up the constitution" have been able to influence in the movement of the Iranian masses of the people.

In conclusion,the article stresses that the party should exercise a broad influence in the masses and develop roots in the working class and that it may make possible the organisation of all the working people throughout Iran and throw them into an unbent struggle against the reaction and imperialism. The experience of the recent struggles has shown that no other force in the Iranian society is able to perform such a mission, besides the workers' and peasants' communist party of Iran.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION IN PHNOM PENH

AU121945Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Text] As reported by news agencies, which refer to an announcement by the news agency of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, a revolutionary council of the Cambodian people was set up in Phnom Penh on 7 January, headed by Heng Samrin. News agencies and the foreign press also report that Cambodia has been proclaimed a people's republic.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Security Council met yesterday afternoon to examine the situation created in Cambodia. The meeting was also addressed by Norodom Sihanouk.

ATA COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC TIES, PRC'S REARMAMENT PLANS

LD121436Y Tirana ATA in English 0906 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 12 Jan, ATA--The close Sino-U.S. ties are developing with every passing day in all the fields--political, economic, ideological and military. To this testify the numerous visits of the emissaries of U.S. imperialism to China, where they are extended a warm welcome by the Chinese revisionists. Recently, too, as the XINHUA [NCNA] news agency reports, a delegation of the U.S. Senate is on a visit to China. The fact that the delegation, the first after the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries, is led by a member of the committee of the military service of the Senate, the Senator Sam Nunn, shows that the problem of the militarisation of the economy and the development of the military potential of China is considered by the Chinese social imperialists as one of the most urgent problems for the realisation of their hegemonic aims to turn China into a new imperialist superpower within the shortest possible time.

According to the calculations of specialists, the military expenditures of China in the recent years constitute 40 per cent of all the state budget and half of them are spent to improve and accumulate missile nuclear weapons. But the Chinese revisionists are not satisfied: They are striving by all manner of means to profit as much as possible from the military arsenal of U.S. imperialism and its instrument, the NATO aggressive bloc. Thus, as Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] declared recently, China is interested in the supply with any kind of weapons from USA. Even in the banquets given in honour of the U.S. emissaries, the Chinese revisionists stressed their desire that the USA become the greatest arms supplier for China. The assurances given by the representative of U.S. imperialism for this are understandable: China is a supporter of the U.S. imperialists, it supports and instigates the strengthening of the NATO, the Common Market and "united Europe". Likewise, the U.S. imperialists see in the open door policy pursued by Beijing [Peking] the numerous natural riches of China, and the cheap labour power attract them.

The warmongering policy of the Chinese social imperialists suits the U.S. imperialists and world imperialism in general. Military-industrial groups of the USA, Britain, West Germany, France, etc., are signing successive agreements with the Chinese social imperialists for arms selling. Thus, of late Great Britain decided to sell to China 80 Harrier jets to the tune of 2 billion dollars. Likewise, recently the USA offered to the Chinese revisionists the technical aid for the production and launching of the military reconnaissance missiles. At the same time, the West German firm Messerschmitt Bolkow Blohm will supply China with military helicopters, alongside the technology for the setting up of the plants for the production of Yimoheny satellites.

This arming the U.S. imperialists and the other ally imperialists powers offer to China, is closely linked with the role the Chinese social imperialists play in strangling the revolution and the class struggle, with their support for the expansionist and hegemonic policy of the USA, in rivalry with the other superpower, Soviet social imperialism.

ZERI I POPULLIT DISCUSSES EVENTS IN CHINA

LD1311134Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

["Historical Return of Social Imperialist China"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 13 Jan, ATA--Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an article which reads in part:

A recent article of the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO [JEN-MIN JIN-PAO] [PEOPLE'S DAILY] devoted to the proceedings and the decisions of the latest plenum of the Central Committee of the C.P. of China, stresses that "the party and the state are an important historical turn". Friendly and ally revisionist organs of Beijing [Peking] as well as the entire Western imperialist-revisionist press are clamorously repeating this statement of RENMIN RIBAO and other similar statements made by the present-day Chinese leaders. This great interest in this "turn" and its advertisement are, certainly, linked with certain calculations, made both by its authors and those who are trumpeting it at the expense of the Chinese people themselves and the other peoples where their ambitions are extended.

The facts show that the socalled "historical turn" of China is nothing else but the strengthening of the positions of Chinese capital, of the new and old bourgeoisie, a domination of the bourgeois mode of living in the Chinese society with all its regressive, decadent and corruptive consequences, the strengthening of the positions of foreign capital in China, the transition of this country into an arrogant and prepotent social imperialism, a galloping degeneration of the base and superstructure.

What is called "economic overture to the world" is also included in the framework of the "historical turn" of China. The fact that China put an end to the system according to which the foreign credits were prohibited, is linked with this. The Chinese revisionist chieftains have already displayed their readiness for collaboration with the foreign capitalist partners, leveling all the obstacles and limitations. Thus, their "turn" is the same with that of the Khrushchevites in the Soviet Union. It represents the complete usurpation of the state power by the bourgeoisie, it is the ill-famed road in search of alms and collaboration in all the fields with the international bourgeoisie by jointly and mercilessly exploiting the material and human resources of China. Just like the Soviet revisionists, the Chinese ones make calculations to realize in this way their ambitions to transform China into a big power, into a social imperialist state, which, by now, has definite targets to take the part "belonging to it" in the interimperialist rivalries at the expense of the sovereign peoples and states. Such is the "historical turn" of Chinese social imperialism.

The fact of the transplantation of the Yugoslav experience of "self-administration" into the Chinese economy, is also linked with the "historical turn". As the very Chinese revisionist press stresses, the state should not plan the economic development in China, but the enterprises themselves should plan their production depending on the demands of the market and the supply with raw materials. This means that the Chinese economy will act according to the laws of the capitalist economy of the demand and offer.

Even the noisy statements being made now in Beijing about the "strengthening of democracy" as a part of China's "historical turn" have found a profound benevolence in the Western bourgeois press and in that of various revisionists. But the speculations of the Chinese revisionists in this field and the support given to them by their most tested allies in these acrobatic feats in the West and elsewhere, cannot hide the fact that behind this "democracy" stands "Let 100 Schools Compete and 100 Flowers Blossom", that is to say, the chaos and ideological pluralism, the negation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, etc. Behind it lurks in fact the opening of the doors for the unrestrained penetration of the reactionary bourgeois ideology, of the transmissions of the "Voice of America", pornography in art and culture, twist and rock 'n' roll, as it was also proved by the ceremony that took place in the Chinese capital of late on occasion of the opening of the U.S. Embassy. The bourgeoisie and imperialism represent the negation of genuine democracy for the working masses, they are the bearers of terror, fascism or social fascism, moral degeneration and humiliation of human values, the bourgeois has shown and is showing this everywhere it has come to power, although it has always employed the "democratic" masks, in fact this is what the international bourgeoisie and imperialism are applauding nowadays in the Chinese "historical turn". They cannot fail to admire and be enthusiastic with what is happening in China.

ATA COMMENTS ON U.S. SENATORS' VISIT TO USSR

LD121152Y Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 12 Jan, ATA--It is reported that a delegation of the U.S. Senate, led by Howard Baker, is on a some-day visit to the Soviet Union. Soviet top officials, including the chieftain of Soviet social imperialism Brezhnev, received and had talks with the U.S. delegation. The main topics of these talks have been the problems of the Soviet-U.S. relations, including those which have to do with the preparation and the conclusion of another SALT agreement. During their meetings and talks, the two sides did not fail to sing praises to "the future of the relations between the USA and the Soviet Union", the "mutual profit" of such meetings between the top representatives of the two countries, etc. Such visits and meetings of the Washington and Moscow top representatives are constituent part of the global aggressive strategy of the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, a strategy which includes the collaboration and the rivalry between them so that they could realise their hegemonic and expansionist aims. In this context should be viewed also the ill-famed SALT II agreement, through which the two superpowers want to deceive the peoples, at a time when they are making all-round efforts to further develop their offensive nuclear potential.

BRIEFS

BOOK DISTRIBUTION PLAN FULFILLED--The Tirana Book and Film Distribution Enterprise fulfilled its plan in 1978. Nearly 10 million books were sold. Of all titles published 510 belong to the category of political books. In addition, the enterprise also sold 5.5 million textbooks for schoolchildren and students. Various economic and financial indexes were also fulfilled and 25 new bookshops were opened. The export plan was overfulfilled. About 245,000 books were sold to 34 different countries, prime of place going to political books, party documents and Comrade Enver Hoxha's works, which category accounts for 174,000 books sold abroad. Albanian newspapers and magazines are exported to 60 countries. Greater tasks confront the enterprise this year. The value of exported books is expected to increase 14 percent. Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Imperialism and the Revolution" has been distributed throughout the country. This book will also be sold to various other countries soon. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Jan 79 AU]

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS GREET BREZHNEV ON ARRIVAL IN SOFIA

LD131509Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Today at the invitation of Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Sofia on a short friendly visit.

At Sofia station the esteemed guests were cordially and fraternally greeted by Comrade Zhivkov and other Bulgarian party and state officials: Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo Lilov, Mladenov, Filipov, Mikhailov, Doynov, Tsolov, Dragoycheva and Dzhurov; candidate members of the Politburo Trichov and Vulcheva; secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, members of the Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee, and Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Bazovskiy, the USSR ambassador in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was among those present.

At the station, bedecked with the state flags of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, an honor guard was drawn up. The state hymns of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were played and Pioneers presented the guests with flowers.

Thousands of inhabitants of the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria warmly greeted the Soviet guests. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was met with stormy applause and shouts of "Long live eternal and unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship! Long live the CPSU! Welcome, dear Leonid Ilich!"

Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mogileyets, deputy administrator of affairs at the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Sofia with Brezhnev.

Brezhnev Accompanied to Visitors' Residence

AU131452Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 13 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov arrived in Bankya where Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will reside during his visit to Bulgaria.

The highly respected guest was particularly cordially welcomed by leaders of Sofia and of (?this capital's) region as well as by many working people bearing signs (?welcoming) the leaders of the two parties and the Bulgarian and Soviet [word indistinct].

Talks Begin

AU131945Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Tonight at the Boyana Residence talks began between Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who are paying a friendly visit to Bulgaria, with Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and the BCP Central Committee Politburo members.

Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the CPSU and the BCP are firmly determined to continue marching confidently along the path toward developing the process of reducing (?tension) in the political, economic and intellectual [dukhovna] sphere.

A unanimous conviction was expressed that this is in keeping not only with the interests of the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples but also with the interests of the entire socialist community.

Particular attention was devoted to deepening the comprehensive Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation. While discussing the issue of interaction in the sphere of economy, the participants in the talks also discussed measures for further developing Bulgarian exports to the Soviet Union, including agricultural production and light industry products, as well as measures for encouraging Soviet tourism to Bulgaria.

Decisions on certain other practical problems connected with expanding the ties between the two countries were also outlined.

Discussing the international situation, the attention of those attending the talks was focused on practical implementation of the ideas and proposals included in the Moscow declaration at the November session of the Warsaw Pact member countries Political Consultative (?Committee).

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria will continue to spare no efforts to consolidate the peaceful and equitable cooperation in Europe and in other areas of the world. In this connection, the importance of the fraternal socialist countries' efforts aimed at establishing relations of friendship and neighborliness in the Balkans were emphasized.

During the exchange of opinions, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov noted the tremendous significance of the victory achieved by the patriotic forces in Kampuchea in stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be in solidarity with the Kampuchean people for building a peaceful, independent, democratic and nonalined [neobvurzani] Kampuchea that will march along the path to socialism.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and full unanimity of views.

Present were Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsolo Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov and Stoyan Mikhaylov,

Comrade Todor Zhivkov is giving an official dinner in honor of the eminent guest.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME Comment

AU1310015Y Sofia BTA in English 0822 GMT 13 Jan 79 AU

[Press review on visit to Bulgaria by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jan, BTA--In connection with the friendly visit of the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the CPSU, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME come out with editorials on the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, on the unity and unity of action between the BCP and the CPSU.

"The frequent personal meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev have already become a firmly established tradition in relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union", the RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. "Each of these meetings gives new impetus to the fraternal all-round cooperation and mutual assistance. The frequency of these meetings is yet another sign of the dynamic, continuous ascending development and improvement of the links, of the vitality and beneficial role of friendship and the drawing closer together, which have become the cause of millions of Bulgarian and Soviet working people. These meetings and talks, their results, the ideas which they engender, the prospects that they open for the expansion and deepening of fraternal relations between the two parties and countries, are the natural, logical continuation of the loyalty and heroism, the firmness and self-sacrifices of the deep understanding of the fundamental interests of the people. These meetings and talks have always made also their valuable contribution to the further rallying of the fraternal socialist countries, to the successful implementation of the plans of socialist integration within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and for the consolidation of the political and combat alliance of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

"Mr Brezhnev's visit to this country is a major joyous event with which the year of the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria begins."

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME lays stress on the general joy felt at every meeting with the first party and state leader of the Soviet Union to this country. "We all know that it is not for the first time that Mr Leonid Brezhnev comes to Bulgaria", notes the paper. "We know that each of his visits to our native land has become an enthusiastic and unforgettable people's holiday, the most joyous experience, and [words indistinct] vivid and fruitful traces in the chronicle of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. It is our profound belief that his present friendly visit to Bulgaria will become a new peak along the road of our unity, a fresh expression of our all-round coming closer together."

PRESS STRESSES PRC DIPLOMACY'S DEFEAT IN KAMPUCHEA

AU131407Y Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 13 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 13 Jan, BTA--Today a RABOTNICHESKO DELO commentary reads: "A historic event, which goes beyond the framework of political day-to-day life--this is how the great revolutionary gain of the Kampuchean people can be assessed, which opened up broad favourable vistas to consolidating peace in Indochina. The victory of the nation-wide uprising in the suffering land of the Khmers was a regular consequence of the just struggle of the patriotic forces led by the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation, which received the full support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the majority of the socialist community countries.

It is pointed out in the commentary that after the collapse of the blood-stained regime in Kampuchea the venom and opposition of Beijing [Peking] and the rightist forces became much stronger. It is emphasized that the defeat on the dictator's regime which betrayed the people's interests is an equal defeat for Chinese diplomacy, for its hegemonic aims. "However, neither the vicious attacks nor the greater Chinese display of military force along the Vietnamese border can belittle or blacken the character of the historic victory of the Kampuchean people, at which the whole progressive world is delighted.

NARODNA ARMIYA stresses that an important result of the remarkable victory of the Kampuchean people is the opening of favourable prospects for consolidating peace and security in the whole of Indochina, a fact which fully corresponds to the national aspirations of all peoples in that part of the world. Stress is put on Kampuchea's desire to establish regular goodneighbouring relations with Vietnam, Laos and the other neighbour countries, as well as to consolidate her friendship with the socialist countries.

POGIED WEEKLY DENOUNCES CHINESE HEGEMONY

AU150845Y Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jan, BTA--The POGIED weekly carries today two long signed articles on Beijing's [Peking's] hegemonic ambitions. The authors analyze thoroughly the development of the military-political doctrines of the Chinese leadership and its greater-state ideas and nationalism. Comprehensive data are reported on China's military development and on the fact that she has turned to the modern military equipment of the West with a view of building a powerful military-economic potential.

It is underlined in the articles that the hegemonic ambitions of the Chinese militarists are in strong contradiction with the economic backwardness of that country, which necessitates help from the outside and is the major reason for China to seek close contacts with the West.

Stressed is also that Beijing's policy now is a strongly destabilizing factor for the world peace. China is the only country in the world now preaching "unavoidability of a new world war", points out one of the articles. Washington militarist circles are snatching at this opportunity, counting on a military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Quoted is also the US ambassador to Japan, who maintained that present-day China should be regarded as "the NATO of the east".

The paper stressed that the Chinese leadership reacts in such a manner to all Soviet proposals aimed at stopping the production of nuclear weapons, as if they simply do not concern China, tries to belittle them or actually renounces them.

According to the newspaper, the explanation of this behaviour of Beijing should be sought in its ambitions for hegemony, inherited from Mao. Beijing simply considers them more feasible under the conditions of an armed conflict. In this connexion it openly preaches that war is unavoidable, opposes all proposals on renouncing the use of force and comes up with territorial claims toward its neighbours.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ROMANIA'S BURTICA, TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU121351Y Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jan, BTA--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received Mr Cornel Burtica, member of the standing bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy first minister of the Romanian Government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Mr. T. Zhivkov was informed of the results of the talks held here on the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania. It was pointed out that Bulgaro-Romanian economic relations are dynamic, which creates prerequisites for their further ascending development.

Mr Zhivkov gave a high assessment to the development of Bulgaro-Romanian economic links. He expressed Bulgaria's desire to continue to expand the useful economic cooperation between the two neighbouring socialist countries.

Later Bulgaria and Romania signed a trade and payments protocol for 1979. It provides for a 10 percent increase in comparison with the previous year and trade is to reach 270 million rubles. Machinery and equipment are the main items in trade.

Details of Trade Protocol

AU121805Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Excerpt] During the talk [on Bulgarian-Romanian economic and scientific-technical cooperation] between Andrey Lukanov and Cornel Burtica special attention was devoted to construction of joint projects such as the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydropower project, the Ruse-Giurgiu machine building plant, as well as to the electronic power grid system. Opportunities for production sharing in the field of automobile-transportation machine building, as well as opportunities for cooperation with third countries, were discussed. Certain other problems of bilateral economic relations were dealt with.

This year the exchange of goods between Bulgaria and Romania will increase by 10 percent as compared with the previous year. Approximately 50 percent of our exports to our northern neighbor will consist of machine building production. The Romanian side will receive from us, in addition to this, the following goods: chemicals, ferrous metals, agricultural goods and mass consumer goods. In turn, Bulgaria will import the following goods from Romania: machines, hoisting machines, textile industry and metal processing equipment, drilling equipment, ferrous metals, chemical products and others.

The protocol for the exchange of goods and payments between the two countries for 1979 was signed by Krustyu Popov, deputy minister of foreign trade, and by Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, on the Romanian side.

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH DPRK SIGNED

AU121939Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jan, BTA--Bulgaria and the Korean People's Democratic Republic (KPDR) are to considerably expand their scientific and technological cooperation in the sphere of agriculture in the next two years. In accordance with the agreement signed here tonight by the Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry and the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the KPDR an active data exchange is planned of the results of the research work done into the field of plant breeding, mechanization and chemicalization of plant breeding, introduction of new methods in agriculture under irrigation and on prompt transfer of scientific achievements in practice.

The two sides agreed to carry out joint research into a series of topical problems. The exchange of Bulgarian and Korean specialists is envisaged to be stepped up considerably with a view of making the best of the other side's knowhow. Bulgaria and the KPDR will also exchange seeds and planting stock and various preparations.

Mr Todor Popov, director-in-chief of science, technological progress and higher education with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, and Mr Pak Hyon-po, KPDR's ambassador to Bulgaria, signed a protocol on the trends in bilateral agricultural cooperation in the 1980-1985 period.

In the next five-year period the two countries will exchange knowhow in complex mechanization of grain production, development of vegetable-gardening, fruit-growing and viticulture, as well as in applying some new metnods in plant control.

STOICHKOV RECEIVES LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP OFFICIALS

AU121936Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 12 Jan, BTA--Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgaro-Libyan friendship society, received here today Mr Arebi Mazuz, deputy chairman, and Mr Hussein Buna, secretary general, of the Libyan-Bulgarian friendship society.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the possibilities for expanding bilateral cultural contacts and particularly the preparations of a cooperation programme, which will comprise exchange of exhibitions, films and artistic companies.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES BUILDING WORKERS GROUP 12 JAN

AU121515Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Todor Zhivkov received at the party house a group of leaders of complex brigades, technological crews and groups in the sector of the large prefabricated housing construction from Vratsa, Burgas, Plovdiv, Ruse, Tara Zagora, Khaskovo and Varna."

During the meeting, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, Georgi Filipov, the leader of the Vratsa housing construction plant technological crew, presented a report and pledge to the first party and state leader from the seven complex brigades and crews to the BCP Central Committee on their previous successes and on the pledge assumed by them to increase their work and labor productivity during 1979 and 1980. At the same time they call upon all building workers in the country to join them in socialist competition, for timely commissioning, high quality work and thrifty use of materials, manpower and power supply.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov accepted the report and pledge and expressed his high appreciation for the initiative of the seven brigades, stressing that the practical implementation of the party's strategic economic sector of our country depends decisively upon the increase of labor productivity and upon the improvement of the efficiency and quality of production in the construction sector. Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted with satisfaction that the seven brigades have correctly understood the practical implementation of the decisions of the national party conference by building up the brigade labor organization upon an economic basis, by consistently applying the cost accounting principles and by insuring the most efficient coordination of the three elements of production: manpower, technical equipment, raw materials and other materials. Comrade Todor Zhivkov closed his remarks by expressing the confidence that the highly patriotic initiative of the workers collectives of the seven front-ranking brigades will be widely supported by the Bulgarian trade unions, the Ministry of Construction Materials and the support of all building organizations within the country."

BRIEFS

TRICHKOV RECEIVES GDR VISITOR-- Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary of the GDR Secretariat for Labor and Wages. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Jan 79 AU]

CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN SABATA SENTENCED

AU121920Y Rome ANSA in English 1604 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Trutnov, Northern Bohemia, January 12, (ANSA)--A pledge that the civil rights movement in Czechoslovakia will not permit official harassment to hinder them in building up "increasingly frequent" contacts with the Polish dissidents marked the end of the trial here against "Charter 77" spokesman Jaroslav Sabata.

Sabata, 52, a leading member of the group which supports the demands of the major civil rights manifesto dubbed as "Charter 77", was tried in this small town near the Polish-Czechoslovak frontier yesterday on charges of insulting a police official. The sentence was nine months in jail, but another Czechoslovak civil rights leader, Petr Uhl told Western journalists later that "this will not prevent us from having increasingly frequent contacts with the Polish dissidents".

The charge was filed against Sabata when he was arrested on October 1 in a mountain village near here while going to attend a meeting with Polish dissidents belonging to the Polish "Social Self-Defense Committee" (KOR).

A psychologist and former rector of the letters and philosophy faculty at Brno University, he was secretary of the party committee in the same town during the "Prague Spring".

Mrs Denise Tomanova, the only representative of "Charter 77" admitted to the trial together with two of Sabata's relations, said the court pronounced the sentence without discussion. This showed that the judges accepted the public prosecutor's arguments in full, she said. According to Mrs Tomanova, the prosecutor described Sabata as a "common criminal" whose goal was to endanger the "security of all Czechoslovak citizens", and who was therefore guilty of a grave "social crime".

The sentence handed down was the maximum possible since Sabata was regarded as an habitual offender. In 1972, he was sentenced to six and a half years in jail for "subversive activities". Eighteen months were cut off the sentence at the end of 1976, but he could be forced to serve them if the appeals court gives final approval to yesterday's decision.

The three Western journalists present here for the four-hour hearing were not permitted to enter the courtroom and were held up for half an hour at police roadblocks round the town. Mrs Tomanova told them after the trial that Sabata had addressed the court at the end of the hearing with the words, "a human being is not a dog, he must be free".

"I have learned the lesson of the previous sentence in the sense that I shall continue to express myself freely, as I have always done", he reportedly added.

With Sabata sentenced, the attention of observers has not [words indistinct] building up for thirty-year-old Prague lawyer Josep Dantiez because he agreed to accept the defense brief. The Prague bar association has reportedly started moves to oust him as a result of his defense of various dissidents.

Sources close to "Charter 77" said the (?pretext) for the moves was [words indistinct] speech which Dantiez delivered in winding up the defense in one of the (?trials). He reportedly raised the problem of the physical maltreatment of "Charter 77" supporters and compared the trials against them to the political trials in Czechoslovakia in the early fifties. According to the sources, the fact that [words indistinct], arguing that the trial was in fact a political one, makes his expulsion from the legal profession a virtual certainty.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES PRAGUE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD130058Y Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 12, CETEKA--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek thanked today the diplomats accredited in Prague for their contribution to the further development of mutual relations, and expressed the conviction that the cooperation will be equally successful next year.

In the traditional New Year meeting with the diplomatic corps, he assured the diplomats that socialist Czechoslovakia, as a deeply peace-loving country, will continue to pursue a policy aimed at relaxation of international tension, mutually advantageous cooperation, strengthening of peace and international security, and attainment of tangible results in disarmament.

He said that Czechoslovakia will do everything for the implementation of the conclusions of the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, which called on all countries of the world to spare no effort to make the 21st century of a century of peace.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia intends to develop even more actively and dynamically bilateral relations with all countries that sincerely wish to live in conditions of peaceful cooperation. Czechoslovakia will also give great attention to positive and concrete steps to solve the important questions of disarmament, the foreign minister said.

Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich, doyen of the diplomatic corps, appreciated Czechoslovakia's active foreign policy which endeavours to achieve further relaxation of international tension, and development of relations with other states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-interference and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The ambassador said that he and his colleagues present at the meeting today received with satisfaction the assurance given by Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and president of Czechoslovakia, in his New Year message, that the principal goal of the country's foreign policy is to ensure lasting peace.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES FOREIGN MINISTER'S ARTICLE ON SECURITY

LD121523Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek: "Guarantee of Security"]

[Text] Prague--The present-day international situation is characterized, on the one hand, by the intensifying struggle for peace by progressive and peace-loving forces, and on the other, by the growing activity of reactionary imperialist circles. This is indicated in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference held recently. This not only contains a profound and businesslike analysis of the problems of modern international development, but also outlines the best ways of resolving them.

The declaration devotes the main attention to questions of disarmament. Of the eight items in the declaration, in which the conference participants addressed all other states, six propose measures which, if implemented, would mean concrete progress in the sphere of military detente. [paragraph continues]

The demand, stressed in the declaration, for a "rapid, decisive breakthrough in talks on ending the arms race and on disarmament" is addressed not only to various countries' governments and politicians but also to the broad public itself and to all who are concerned for mankind's destinies and the future of civilization.

The document adopted in Moscow attaches priority significance to further supporting the policy of peace, the relaxation of tension and to renouncing the use of force or the threat of force in international relations. The socialist countries are striving consistently and persistently for the conclusion of a broad international agreement--a world pact on the nonuse of force. This would create a favorable climate for the peaceful resolution of disputes, the condemnation of aggressive wars and their complete elimination from the peoples' life. This agreement would help to restrain the arms race and to finally close the paths leading mankind back toward the "cold war."

Other provisions of the declaration are also devoted to military detente and to further strengthening trust between peoples. They call for holding talks in the near future on ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons and on perpetually banning the use of nuclear arms. The conference participants call on the permanent members of the UN Security Council, that is, the countries with special responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, to conclude an agreement as soon as possible on reducing their military budgets, whether by an equal percentage, or in absolute terms by the same amount.

One very pressing contemporary question which occupies an important place in the declaration, is the rapid completion of the Soviet-American talks on a new strategic offensive arms limitation agreement. The Czechoslovak public believes that the signing of this agreement will have a favorable effect not only on the further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and the United States, but also on the normalization of the entire international atmosphere and on deepening the processes of detente.

The peoples of Czechoslovakia have an interest in establishing a peaceful atmosphere in central Europe. The events which were played out here 40 years ago after the shameful Munich deal between the four Western powers, and which led to the catastrophe of war, remind us of the need to show vigilance. As is known, the CSSR, together with its allies, is taking part in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In the more than 5 years of these talks' the socialist states have repeatedly put forward constructive proposals and initiatives. Suffice it to recall the proposal made last November, that during the talks the participants should pledge not to increase the level of their armed forces. Unfortunately the Western participants in the talks pay no attention to the socialist countries' positive approach and attempt to obtain unilateral advantages and benefits themselves.

It is not surprising that in this situation the Warsaw Pact states are forced to concern themselves with their defense and adopt the necessary measures to insure that a potential aggressor cannot threaten the life and security of peoples building socialism.

Disarmament and military detente are tasks of such importance that it is not permissible to postpone their resolution until tomorrow. That is why the declaration particularly emphasizes concrete actions. "Time waits for no man," the Political Consultative Committee document stresses. The resolution of such a burning issue as disarmament cannot be postponed "for years, still less for decades."

The Western countries' excessively inflated "defense" budgets, neutron bomb blackmail, the creation of new systems and types of weapons--all this is convincing evidence that aggressive imperialist circles are striving to obtain military superiority over the socialist states at any price. But all their arguments on "defending democracy," on the "threat from the East," and their flirtation with China, will never be accepted by the international public, inasmuch as they constitute a threat to universal peace and all peoples' security.

The constantly increasing weight and prestige of the fraternal socialist countries have become a reliable guarantee for further positive developments in the world. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, our republic's government and our entire people expressed complete support for the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee November conference. "On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the entire Czechoslovak people," a resolution of Czechoslovakia's highest party and state organs says, "we proclaim that in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the international communist and workers' and national liberation movement, and with all progressive and peace-loving forces we will strive to insure that the cause of peace, socialism and progress is marked by new historic victories."

The Czechoslovak people approve this resolution. They are well aware that the active and enterprising efforts of the Warsaw Pact states and the unceasing strengthening of their unity constitute the best guarantee of Czechoslovakia's independence and successful socialist development, a guarantee of peace and security for all peoples of the world.

POWER CONSUMPTION REGULATION DEGREES DISCUSSED

AU122007Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 11 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Article signed (MH) in the column: "Today's Question:" "The Regulation Degrees"]

[Summary] The uniform plan for regulating CSSR electricity consumption consists of 16 regulation degrees. When degrees No 1 to 5 are in force, all industrial consumers can obtain electricity in accordance with the agreed-on consumption charts, and selected consumers might obtain more electricity than agreed on. Degree No 6 represents the normal state of affairs--no one's agreed-on quantity of electricity is reduced and no one is allowed more. Degree No 7 is a warning devices: It signals the deterioration in the energy supply situation and the possibility of an early promulgation of consumption-limiting regulation degrees. Degree No 9 alerts the centrally controlled smaller powerplants in enterprises to begin at certain times to deliver electricity to the CSSR power grid.

The truly consumption-limiting regulation degrees begin with No 11. The promulgation of Degrees 11 and 12 applies to consumers using more than 1 megawatt, who can be reached by telephone. Degrees 13 and 14 mean the reduction of electricity consumption for enterprises and organizations using less than 1 megawatt as well. The last two degrees, 15 and 16, are the sign of a large-scale disequilibrium in the CSSR electricity system, and power consumption must be reduced to the so-called safety minimum. Degree No 10, which has not been mentioned here, has not been employed for several years now, and degree No 8 is a reserve degree which is put into effect according to the situation prevailing in the electrical system at the moment.

VANCE REMARKS ON IRAN SITUATION DUBBED 'INTERFERENCE'

LD122121Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Commentary by editor Vaclav Jilek]

[Text] Every day the world press carries reports and commentaries about the growing and audacious U.S. interference in the internal developments in Iran. Washington is feverishly preparing for itself various advantageous alternatives for solving the Iranian crisis, behaving as if Iran was not a sovereign state but the inherited property of the United States itself. This has been borne out clearly by, among other things, yesterday's statement by U.S. Secretary Vance, according to which the United States has a powerful and permanent interest in this strategically important area of the world. Vance expressed his agreement that the Shah should leave the country for a while and that a regency council should govern the country during his absence. At the same time Vance underlined the great importance of the Iranian Army as an indispensible complement of the legitimate civilian government and called for the strengthening of unity within the Iranian Armed Forces.

According to the American press, the White House is now supporting the new Bakhtiar government, which does not enjoy the support of either the civilian or the religious opposition and with which the Army generals have refused to cooperate. This, the position of the Baktiar government is very unstable and the outcome of a vote of confidence, which is to be held in the parliament at the beginning of next week, is uncertain. Should Bakhtiar's civilian government fail, the United States fears another alternative--a military coup. This is borne out by the arrival in Tehran of General Huyser, the deputy commander of the American Armed Forces in Europe and his talks with generals of the Iranian Army.

Developments in Iran are having a considerable impact on the overall situation in the Middle East. In order to reassure its anxious ally, Saudi Arabia, the United States has sent a unit of F-15 fighters and a Marine unit [as heard] to Riyadh. This has caused protests in Israel, which will be equally affected by the halting of Iranian oil supplies and by the loss of considerable exports to Iran. In Cairo, too, voices can be heard saying that Egypt might also become the stage for events similar to those in Iran. The leader of Iran's religious opposition, Khomeyni, has stressed that the United States should recall its advisors and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Iran. The head of the opposition National Frong has warned that a military coup in Iran would mean hundreds of dead but would fail to destroy the powerful antishah popular movement. The American press has been voicing concern that all these stopgap American alternatives for solving the situation in Iran could fail and that the situation might get out of hand as far as the United States is concerned.

BRIEFS

MILK PRODUCTION LAGGING--The 1978 milk procurement plan in the Czech lands was only fulfilled by 98.8 percent. This represents a deficit of 43 million liters. The sudden severe frost in the first week of January 1979 caused production losses amounting to about 600,000 liters of milk daily. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

DPA: FRG'S WISCHNEWSKI ARRIVES; SCHMIDT VISIT HINTED

LD121458Y Hamburg DPA in German 1346 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] East Berlin--Minister of State Wishnewski of the Federal Chancellor's office arrived for political talks in East Berlin today. Immediately after his arrival an exchange of views with GDR politicians took place at a luncheon given for him by Bonn's permanent representative, State Secretary Gaus. Among those present was the GDR's former representative in Bonn and present deputy foreign minister, Michael Gaus. Speaking to journalists in East Berlin, Wischnewski said that he does not intend to engage in negotiations with the GDR but merely to try to sound out possibilities for future negotiations between the two German states.

Replying to journalists' questions, Wischnewski said he has not come to East Berlin to prepare the ground for a visit by Chancellor Schmidt. Such a visit by Schmidt to SED chief Honecker is not a topical subject. However, he did not wish to preclude the possibility of such a meeting some time this year. "Should the need arise the Chancellor will certainly do this." A meeting is certain to be in the interest of both states. But before it can happen, progress is required in "other spheres" of relations between the two German states.

Mutual Topics Discussed

LD121834Y Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--Following a 3-hour talk with GDR politicians, FRG Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski proposed in East Berlin this evening that intra-German negotiations on energy integration and environment protection problems be started this year. Interest by the GDR in an extension of relations with the Federal Republic is "clear and unequivocal," the minister told the press. Wischnewski, who traveled to East Berlin this afternoon, will be meeting GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Saturday.

The first talk was attended by Michael Kohl, former GDR representative in Bonn and present deputy foreign minister; Prof Herbert Haeber, SED Central Committee department chief for Western affairs; and Karl Seidel, West German department chief at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. According to Wischnewski all important subjects were discussed.

According to the Bonn minister, a meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED chief Erich Honecker was not discussed. Such a meeting is not being discussed right now, Wischnewski said, but he did not rule out such a meeting for this year. "If the need should arise, then the chancellor will no doubt agree to such a meeting." But before that progress "in other sectors" would have to be made. This was an apparent reference by Wischnewski to humanitarian improvements demanded by Bonn.

Wischnewski, who expressed his satisfaction with his talk with the GDR representatives, emphasized that he has no intention of negotiating with the GDR. His objective has been to explore possibilities for the intra-German talks that begin this year. There are enough subjects which can be dealt with soon. Referring to the latest traffic agreements with the GDR, the Bonn minister of state said that he hoped that these agreements would help to achieve further improvements in the humanitarian sphere between the two German states. Egon Franke, FRG minister for Inner-German relations, confirmed last December in a DPA interview, the GDR promise of being more accomodating to family reunification and other humanitarian questions.

Minister of State Wischnewski, who is in charge of inner-German affairs at the chancellor's office, announced that he intends to discuss humanitarian problems at tomorrow's talks with GDR Foreign Minister Fischer. During the talk today the case of FRG citizen Guenther Jablonsky, who is imprisoned in the GDR, was mentioned. Wischnewski gave no further details.

Wischnewski referred to this present visit to East Berlin--he was the last in January 1978--as a "completely normal event." Following his talk with the GDR politicians the Bonn minister called on the Federal Republic's permanent mission in East Berlin and talked to State Secretary Guenther Gaus and his staff. Wischnewski is to return to West Berlin tonight.

Discussions Continue

LD131536Y Hamburg DPA in German 1233 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, the minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's office, concluded his visit to East Berlin at noon today with a talk with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, which lasted just under 2 hours. Wischnewski told journalists that he and Fischer assessed the 1978 intra-German negotiations and discussed what topics should be dealt with in the coming year. There is interest on both sides in sounding out possibilities and subsequent agreements in water protection and cooperation in the energy sector.

According to State Secretary Guenther Gaus, Bonn's permanent representative, these two topics were discussed with the GDR some time ago. This sounding out of possibilities is to be continued in East Berlin at a later, as yet unspecified date.

Wischnewski said that improvements in the humanitarian sphere were also discussed during the talk with Fischer. The Bonn minister would not give details "because this would not help matters." He confirmed that the case of FRG citizen Guenther Jablonsky, who is in prison in the GDR, was also discussed. In Wischnewski's opinion this affair would "continue to occupy" the federal government "for some time to come." It is a "difficult case."

Wischnewski, who had a meeting with Michael Kohl, GDR deputy foreign minister, and leading SED official Prof Herbert Haeber in East Berlin on Friday, underlined once again that the subject of a meeting between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and SED chief Honecker is not topical.

At the press conference Wischnewski stressed the good climate at his talks with GDR politicians. At the same time he intimated that various controversial points were raised at the meeting with Fischer. These are said to have included the GDR's demand that the status of the permanent missions be altered. In East Berlin's view they should be turned into normal embassies.

Wischnewski added that he was not given the impression that the GDR wants a pause in the expansion of relations with Bonn. The recent traffic agreements favorably influenced the intra-German climate, so that improvement in the humanitarian sphere also seems possible. Wischnewski gave an emphatic warning against expecting rapid results in the negotiations on water protection and on the electric power link-up. These problems can only be solved in the long term. As far as water protection is concerned, it is primarily a question of the salination of the Werra and Weser by potash lyes and problems of effluence in West Berlin. The cooperation in the field of energy will safeguard West Berlin's supply.

Wischnewski, who expressly praised State Secretary Guenter Gaus for his negotiations prior to the traffic agreements, said that his vist to East Berlin was a normal occurrence. Gaus announced at the press conference that the GDR minister of building, Wolfgang Junker, will pay an official visit to the Federal Republic in the first half of the year, thereby returning a visit by the Bonn minister for town planning, Dieter Haack, to East Berlin in the autumn of 1978.

SOLIDARITY AID TO HANOI TO INCREASE IN 1979

AU121328Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Will Be Further Intensified: Delegation Departs for Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) Committee Session in Hanoi"]

[Summary] "'Comprehensive and effective assistance to Vietnam will be continued more intensively this year,' this is what Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR solidarity committee, stated in an ADN interview on the eve of the departure of a GDR delegation for Hanoi. Under the leadership of solidarity committee President Kurt Seibt the delegation will participate in the seventh AAPSO Presidium session from 13 to 15 January.

"The government agreements on material assistance efforts signed between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam only a few days ago are resolutely based on solidarity donations, primarily from GDR working people, Kurt Krueger stated.

"International support for Vietnam and Laos, as well as for the Kampuchean National Unity Front for National Salvation, will be a pivotal point at the Presidium session in which nine socialist countries will also participate. This solidarity is aimed at the progress, peace and sovereignty of all peoples in Southeast Asia.

As Kurt Krueger continued, the GDR delegation will also reaffirm the solidarity assistance to the peoples of southern Africa and their liberation organizations, as well as to the liberated African states with socialist orientation.

"'As before, solidarity with the peoples in the Middle East in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction as well as support for the Arab people of Palestine in the struggle for their legitimate national rights, including the right to form their own independent state, constitutes one of the key points of our work,' Kurt Krueger stated."

Referring to the international children's year, Krueger pointed out the solidarity committee's efforts to render solidarity assistance to children, particularly in southern Africa.

POLITBURO MEMBER, CANDIDATES ATTEND SED CONFERENCES

LD140055Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2100 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The second stage of new elections for the executives of the SED began today. At the delegates' conferences of the GDR party at the kreis, town and town kreis levels, new executive bodies will be elected in a secret ballot after the acceptance of comprehensive reports by former executives, and constructive and critical discussions.

Members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo attended 10 of the first 112 delegates' conferences today and addressed the conferences: Werner Felfe in the Buna works, Kurt Hager in Meissen, Werner Krolikowski in Suhl, Konrad Naumann in Berlin-Koepenick, Alfred Neumann in Perleberg, Harry Tisch and Werner Walde in Cottbus town, Paul Verner in the "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna works, Guenther Kleiber in Bad Doberman, Magarete Mueller in Neubrandenburg, and Gerhard Schuerer in Plauen.

It was stressed at the conferences that internationally the real balance of power was decisively determined by the progress of peace forces and socialism. All conditions existed in order to frustrate the policy by aggressive imperialist circles and to safeguard socialism and defense preparedness.

The Politburo members and candidates thanked the party organizations and all workers for the high achievements. They commented on topical domestic and foreign policy questions. In a unanimously adopted letter to the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, the delegates promised to do everything in their power in order to implement the resolutions of the ninth party congress.

At the end of the deliberations the delgates confirmed the reports and resolved the tasks that have to be accomplished. The kreis executives as well as the delegates for the kreis delegates' conferences of the SED, which will begin in February, were also elected.

DOHLUS ADDRESSES 60TH ANNIVERSARY MEMORIAL CEREMONY

DW141002Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in Germar 0840 GMT 14 Jan 79 DW

[Speech by Horst Dohlus, SED Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Berlin-Friedrichsfelde Memorial of Socialists Marking the 60th Anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg --live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends: It has been 60 years to this day when the outstanding leaders of the German and international working class Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were cowardly and insidiously murdered by counter-revolutionary forces. In commemorating the great, revolutionary trailblazers of the victorious cause of the working class we manifest by this traditional fighting spirit of the Berlin working people our firm will to muster all our strength for the further strengthening of our socialist fatherland in their spirit.

What Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg fought to achieve has become reality in the first German state of workers and peasants whose founding was a turning point in this history of our people and in the history of Europe. Thirty years of existence of the German Democratic Republic are marked by a successful balance sheet of our social development. They testify to class struggles victoriously waged against imperialism and express the viability of the ideas of the Ninth SED Congress, the irresistible victory of socialism.

SED Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the GDR State Council Comrade Erich Honecker declared at the Ninth SED Central Committee meeting that our people are approaching this significant event in the awareness of having created a state which is firmly anchored in the community of the fraternal countries and which implements the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin with convincing results.

The German Democratic Republic is working for peace, security and understanding among peoples with all its strength. Renewed proof of this was the visit to the Republic of India by Comrade Erich Honecker. The results expressed in the joint statement had a great echo in all the world. The visit will further deepen bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and contribute toward strengthening international cooperation and peace.

Comarades and friends, we assert at this historical site our determination to continue consistently on the course of development to a socialist society and thus to create the preconditions for the gradual transition to communism. By the great echo which the Ninth SED Central Committee meeting meets everywhere the workers, the agricultural producer cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and all working people of the GDR manifest their firm will to implement party and government policy with all their strength, with initiative, and creative spirit regardless of the extremely adverse weather conditions at the beginning of the year, and to further improve our socialist country for the benefit of the people.

Dear comrades and friends, 60 years ago the Communist Party of Germany emerged in the fire of the November revolution. In the history of the German workers movement and of the German people thus emerged the very force which formed the decisive precondition for the consistent and victorious struggle of the working class against imperialism. The murder of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, and many valiant fighters of the proletariat was a heavy blow to the revolutionary workers movement and its party. Yet the imperialists, their murder gangs, and their lackeys have been unable to halt the wheel of history then and now. The young communist party organized as the revolutionary vanguard of the working class of which Karl Liebknecht demanded that it be a party which advocates the interests of the proletariat, a party which is solidly and uniformly composed in spirit and will, a party which has a clear program.

It developed under the leadership of Thaelmann's Central Committee, after the model of the party of Lenin, into a revolutionary mass party of the German proletariat. We shall always act in keeping with the militant legacy which Karl Liebknecht left us with his slogan "Despite All This" and with the words: "Our Program Will Live." Yes indeed, dear comrades and friends, this program is alive, it is alive in the program of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, it has been alive in the 30-year history of our state, it has been alive in our deeds and successes which we jointly score for the communist cause. We consolidate and strengthen the power of the working class and defend it consistently against all plots of the enemies of socialism. It is firmly held in our hands because it constitutes the crucial question of the socialist revolution.

Our German Democratic Republic is the work of the people itself, the true home of its citizens in which everyone is enjoying respect and has a safe future. While socialism guarantees the working people social security, leisure, true freedom, democracy, and human rights, the capitalist world is in a profound crisis. More than ever before mankind realizes today that imperialism is incapable of solving the problems of the people's existence. The future of the peoples belongs to socialism and communism, the victorious ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Dear comrades and friends, we have entered into the 30th year of our republic with good deeds and new, vigorous initiatives. A broad movement for the dignified preparation of this anniversary has developed throughout the country. Firmly relying on their strength, with optimism, and with awareness of a safe future millions of working people are scoring outstanding feats for further strengthening our socialist fatherland in their struggle for overcoming the consequences of the extreme weather conditions, in the campaign for plan fulfillment, and in the preparation and implementation of the offset plans [gegenplaene].

Thirty successful years support our certainty that we will implement for the benefit of all the ambitious and complicated tasks of the 1979 national economic plan. We concentrate even more strongly on the struggle for all-round plan fulfillment, the intensification of production, the consistent application of scientific-technical progress, and the opening of all reserves because we are aware that further social progress requires great economic performance also in the future and that this performance alone will bring a better life.

It is on this basis that we implement, step by step, the greatest social program in the history of our people. This is revolutionary policy worthy of the legacy of Karl and Rosa and of all those who gave their lives for the victory of our cause.

Dear comrades and friends, the solid foundation of our advance is the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, the firm integration of the German Democratic Republic in the socialist community of states. We honorably live up to the legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg by consistently and further deepening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. This was, is, and remains the criterion for judging our revolutionary activity. And we shall never forget the historical commitment placed by Rosa Luxemburg on the victorious working class: Defending the interests of world peace while defending socialism and the revolutionary interests.

In conformity with the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states we manifest our firm will for new, strong actions in the struggle for world peace, for further strengthening and consolidating our German Democratic Republic and the enhancement of its defense readiness.

Our greetings and our solidarity at this hour go to the revolutionary fighters and the people of Kampuchea. Their victory is an event of world-historical significance. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has our full support, our solidarity. True to the principles of proletarian internationalism we will always support the just struggle of the peoples against imperialism and take the side of those peoples which advocate peace and security, which fight for their national and social liberation. This has been so and this will remain so.

Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends, looking toward the future we advance on the course of the ninth party congress toward the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. We implement the socialist revolution for which the best members of the German working class fought and suffered, for which they gave their lives. We continue our work in their spirit and honor their legacy by new deeds for further strengthening the GDR.

Long live the worldwide struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism! Long live our socialist fatherland! Forward to the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic! [applause]

BRIEFS

USSR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION--Currently 25 comprehensive projects are being jointly dealt with by the GDR Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the USSR All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named for V.I. Lenin. Plant cultivation holds the largest share in this. The most recent results include a silo corn hybrid and the first few joint strains of cereals that can soon be released for class examination. Joint cultivators' councils for major crops and long-term working tours or scientists in partner institutes have substantially helped these results. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jan 79 p 5 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER HUSZAR LEAVES FOR FRG VISIT

LD122052Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 12, (MTI)--Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Friday for a few days' visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. He is to attend the inauguration of the Hungarian days in Munich and is due to conduct talks with several members of the FRG Government and leading representatives of the country's economic, industrial and financial life. The Hungarian deputy premier is accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro and Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy.

Attends Munich Ceremony

LD140402 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, January 13, (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports: Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro and Bavarian Minister of Economy and Transports Anton Jaumann Saturday formally opened in Munich the series of programs marked "Hungary '79". The opening ceremony of the Hungarian days was attended also by the Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar-led Hungarian delegation, which arrived in Munich on Friday, by the Bavarian Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss, as well as by several outstanding representatives of the Bavarian political and economic life. Erich Kiesl, chief burgermeister of Munich, and Anton Jaumann voiced their conviction that the series of events would serve development of bilateral economic relations. In his opening speech Jozsef Biro emphasized the important part Bavarian business partners are playing in Hungary's foreign trade with the FRG.

GYENES-LED MSZMP DELEGATION TOURS AFRICA

LD141735Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation, led by Andras Byenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has left for Africa. The delegation will first confer in Mozambique with the leaders of the liberation front, and will then visit Angola and the People's Republic of the Congo.

BILATERAL CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE UNION TALKS HELD

LD142301Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Czechoslovak trade union talks have been held in Budapest. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Hoffmann, chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, and Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, led the Hungarian delegation. Besides reviewing bilateral relations, they also analyzed the international trade union movement.

HAVASI ADDRESSES KOMAROM PRODUCER COOPERATIVE

LD130332Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] The producer cooperative of Aszar has held its meeting for closing of last year's account. "Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, congratulated the members of this cooperative in Komarom County on their outstanding results. He also pointed out that closer attention than before must be paid [words indistinct].

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON CAMBODIAN EVENTS, U.S., ROMANIAN STANDS

LD121318Y Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 12, (MTI)--"A new chapter is beginning in Cambodia's life. The country has got rid of those who at the time of the victory over the Americans had seized power with assistance from Beijing [Peking] and with face-revolutionary slogans, and developed a Maoist terror rule. Now they overthrew the rule of those who, persuaded (or ordered) by Beijing, started an armed combat coupled with nationalistic incitement against Vietnam, which country had always to the utmost been supporting the Cambodian people in their fight for freedom, against American imperialism and their protege Lon Nol".

This is how a lengthy article in the Friday edition of NEPSZABADSAG, the HSWP central daily, starts under the headline "Charges and Facts". The article writer Frenc Varnai reminds the reader that at the time of their accession to power the Cambodian leaders themselves also admitted that Vietnam had a lion's share in winning the independence of all the three Indochinese countries. Later "from the accounts of Cambodians who fled to the neighbouring countries, the world learned terrible facts, of which the most horrifying was the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives... There were also signs that the Beijing leaders too, were starting to get worried about the Cambodian situation. Still, for them it remained decisive that the Pol Pot regime was, after all, a willing executor of Beijing's instructions, as it also hoped to be able to overcome the mounting internal difficulties by launching armed actions against Vietnam."

The article then runs as follows: "The Vietnamese--who had already started peaceful work, the reconstruction of damaged houses, roads, bridges, at that time--did not want to believe the treason at first and for a long time they did not reveal the events. But news leaked out, and if asked about their origin they only spoke about 'derailment', and misunderstanding between brothers. Patience, and it will pass, they kept saying. And again and again they proposed talks to be able to settle the conflict with Cambodia as soon as possible. However, these efforts were blocked by the uncooperative attitude of the other side. The Cambodian leadership continued its anti-Vietnam policy, and even escalated the conflict to a grave border war by the end of 1977. The toll in Vietnam stood at several thousand dead and injured. In the meantime, the internal terror in Cambodia demanded new victims. Thousands fled the country to Vietnam to save but their bare lives."

The HSWP central daily stresses: "The Chinese leaders would obviously have cooled down the Pol Pot-led group, had Hanoi submitted to the Beijing policy. However, Vietnam was not willing to comply, defended its freedom, clinged strictly to its Marxist-Leninist policy and remained loyal to the spirit of Ho Chi Minh. And the response came duely. Under the guidance of Chinese military advisors, the Cambodian divisions continued their effective aggression with Chinese weapons. The Beijing leadership, on the other hand, started to incite the Vietnamese Chinese, persuading many of them to leave Vietnam. Subsequently the wave of Chinese oppression started also from north: Inciting propaganda, economic blackmail, political threatening, railway blockade, and troop movements on the border."

"In the meantime the organized resistance of the Cambodian revolutionary forces was also beginning. It is only too natural, that the Vietnamese people fully backed up this movement, and helped it to the utmost. Vietnam only continued the brotherly assistance it gave Cambodia at the time of the liberation fights against the imperialists. Expansion of the people's resistance lead straight to a general rebellion against the Pol Pot regime, and to the rapid and magnificent victory of the Cambodian patriots."

"And now the Chinese instigators--after having failed to protect their puppets--are throwing threats. They think they were fully right to back the vicious Pol Pot regime, but Vietnam has no right to help those who took arms against terror, to win real people's power and protect brotherly relations between the two peoples. If anyone is entitled to support anyone, it is the Socialist Vietnam which has been backing a people that has risen against tryanny, and has been assisting the struggle of the real patriots. It is completely futile to question this right of Vietnam. As to ourselves, we agree with the commentator of L'HUMANITE who calls on the angry and threatening China, which is moving up troops to the Vietnamese border, to refrain from such steps which may endanger the security of Southeast Asia.

In the recent days some of the bourgeois propaganda organs are getting every more involved in the anti-Vietnam slander campaign, whereas earlier the Western papers abounded in accounts on the terror rule of the Pol Pot regime, writes NEPSZABADSAG. "The Washington government is also playing a part in this drive, but the role it is playing is not an easy one. Just a few weeks ago the American public got most of their information exactly from the American press which told them how bloody deeds this Beijing-backed and now overthrown Cambodian regime had committed, and how much it had disregarded human rights."

"The six [as received] countries belonging to the Warsaw treaty--including Hungary--hailed the new government of Cambodia, and expressed their solidarity with their struggle. Cuba, Mongolia, and expressed their solidarity with their struggle. Cuba, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, did the same and further countries are expected to acknowledge the right of Cambodia's people to free themselves from a guilty system. The central daily of the Romanian Communist Party SCINTEIA is taking a different stance. During his visit last May in Cambodia the General Secretary of the RCP Nicolae Ceausescu signed a Romanian-Cambodian friendship and cooperation accord with the leaders of the Pol Pot regime, and now SCINTEIA calls the popular forces who have overthrown this regime anti-state elements. It stresses that 'questions should not be settled with the support of anti-state elements and their actions, but via peaceful negotiations.' The daily underlines at the same time the friendship both towards the Vietnamese and the Cambodian peoples."

"Vietnam consistently supports the Cambodian people's revolutionary forces. We think that this was really friendly support which deserves respect and with which we fully sympathize. We are certain that it is the victory of the Cambodian people's revolutionary forces and restoration of the brotherly relations between Vietnam and Cambodia, that can really guarantee the settlement of the questions, in the spirit of mutual respect, understanding, full equality of rights, observation of each other's national independence, territorial integrity, and non-interference into each other's internal matters. We are also certain that after the victory of the real Cambodian patriots the positive effect of that victory which the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples achieved jointly three and a half years ago can act more freely and successfully", ends the NEPSZABADSAG article.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Comments

LD142038Y Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Budapest, January 14, (MTI)--In a writing entitled "Mourners and Frighteners," foreign desk chief Laszlo Bogos of MAGYAR HIRLAP comments in the daily's Sunday issue on the Kampuchean developments. He stresses that the extremely fast-moving events in the erstwhile Cambodia, which had been meticulously sealed off from the world, have surprised people at large. The developments, however, were not so unexpected to observers. In fact, the fate of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was sealed in spring 1978, because the Kampuchean patriots who have been in the forefront of the People's Revolutionary Council since January 8, began the armed resistance in May 1978. Despite Kampuchea's isolation, the world could learn that the resistance movement began sporadically in 10 of the country's 19 provinces last summer. This, however, was not taken seriously just by those who are now trying to slander the Kampuchean people's victory.

The commentator goes on to point out that the three-year-old aggression against Vietnam's border regions had thoroughly weakened the striking capability of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime's army. In the know of the facts, it is not surprising at all, but rather only natural that with the population's support to the revolutionary armed forces of the National United Front, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime came down tumbling like a house of cards.

The fall of the clique tantamounted to a serious defeat of the Chinese leaders too. Hundreds of Chinese advisors and experts fleeing from Kampuchea to Thailand prove irrefutably that the fallen regime's army equipped with Chinese arms and guided by Chinese advisor, terrorized the population and launched largescale attacks against Vietnamese borders. Through the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, the Beijing [Peking] leaders had wished to keep Kampuchea as a constant pocket of tension in Southeast Asia from where they could initiate military provocations against the neighbouring countries of Vietnam, Thailand and Laos to suit Beijing's big-power and expansionist politics. With the victory of the patriotic forces rallied in the United Front, Kampuchea has ceased to be a tool of the Chinese leaders, writes Laszlo Bogos. He goes on to establish:

The Kamphchean people's victory has inspired governments, political organizations and their mouthpieces all over the world to take a stand. In the first week itself, governments of several countries, including Hungary, welcomed and recognized the People's Revolutionary Council. Others, who had till then held Pol Pot and his group guilty of genocide, have suddenly begun to sympathize with them and to spread slanders against Vietnam that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime has been the victim of Vietnamese aggression. It was with this assertion that Pol Pot and his company had requested summoning of the UN Security Council at Chinese leaders' suggestion.

It becomes obvious from the statements of Prince Sihanouk, who is fond of public appearance, and the groups mourning Pol Pot and his company that the "big crime" of the Kampuchean National United Front which carried the Kampuchean people's just fight to victory, was that in conformity with the Indochinese peoples' decades-long independence (?struggles) it accepted the internationalist support of the Vietnamese people and sought not to be Vietnam's enemy but its comrade-in-arms.

In this context, the commentator recalls that prior to the fall of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, there were socialist countries whose leadership held the view that due to the lack of adequate information it was not possible to take a stand on the events in Kampuchea and its border-war against Vietnam. The press organs of these countries have now lined up behind the mourners and find no information wanting. Among these one comes across organs which go to the extent of condemning the United Front rallying the Kampuchean people, for it (the front) could bear genocide by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime no more and dared to take to arms to overthrow it. These press organs decry Vietnam. The mourners of those responsible for Kampuchean massacre have now turned into threateners. In this the Beijing leaders are in the forefront.

The leaders of Southeast Asian countries were concerned over the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime army's invasions against Vietnam, because they thought that the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border-conflict was endangering peace and security in the entire region. Thus, now they can greet the statement of the United Front that the People's Republic of Kampuchea will follow firm peace policy and it wishes to contribute to creating a region of peace and neutral zone in Southeast Asia, writes the commentator of MAGYAR HIRLAP.

UN REPRESENTATIVE HALASZ ADDRESSES CAMBODIA DEBATE

LD131300Y Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 13, (MTI)--The UN Security Council debate over Cambodia was addressed Friday night by Andras Halasz, the deputy of Hungary's permanent UN envoy.

Andras Halasz explained: It is understandable that the aggressive border war against Vietnam of the Pol Pot regime, as well as their cruel internal oppression have provoked the Cambodian people's resistance. This resistance gave birth to the National Unity Front which intends to lead the country on the path of real national independence, economic and social progress, democracy and non-alignment. What is now happening in the Southeast Asian country is the internal affair of Cambodia. It was not the relations of Cambodia and Vietnam that overthrew the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, but the revolutionary people's movement swept it away.

The Hungarian People's Republic acknowledges the National Unity Front as sole legal representative of Cambodia, stressed the Hungarian envoy, explaining that in the view of the Hungarian Government the National Unity Front should represent the Cambodian People's Republic also in the Security Council debate over Cambodia.

Andras Halasz stated that Prince Sihanouk, who was attending the debate, could be regarded as a private person only who was not entitled to represent Cambodia. The Hungarian envoy voiced the supposition that the prince, who was defending the fallen anti-people regime with a fervour worthy of a better cause, had been misled, and pointed out also that Norodom Sihanouk was playing--or forced to play--a pitiable role.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN WARSAW

AU121946Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jan 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at the 10 January Warsaw New Year reception for heads of diplomatic missions in Poland]

[Text] The beginning of the new year, H. Jablonski said, induces us to take thought, to evaluate the days gone by and to decide what conclusions to make for the future.

Doing this is particularly important now because 1978 abounded in important events in the international arena. The world nations' sense of mankind's common destiny and of shared responsibility for the most important issues--the issues of peace and security--has increased. New states have been set up, and the United Nations has come closer to the ideal of universality. Further successes have been scored in the struggle against the remnants of colonialism and of genuine equality in international life. Positive processes resulting from the spirit of Helsinki have continued in Europe. We can see progress in the implementation of the CSCE Final Act. The political dialogs and cooperation among the states of our continent have developed.

Despite these obvious achievements it has not been possible to eliminate the potential danger to mankind of a possible general armed conflict in this nuclear era. What is more, the tendencies that are at odds with the will of nations, which want to live in peace and friendship, have gained in strength.

Various forces, old and new, which are seeking to check the processes of detente and to undermine the bases on which the present form of international security rests, have become more militant. The costly and dangerous arms race enforced by the opponents of detente is continuing. The current disarmament negotiations have not produced the expected results. The conflicts in the Middle East and in southern Africa have not been resolved. It has not been possible to completely uproot colonialism, racism and apartheid. New hotbeds of tension have arisen in various regions of the world.

As you see, the results of 1978 are not unequivocal. But we are pleased with the fact that the Polish People's Republic has contributed and is contributing to the stabilization of the situation in Europe. We actively participate in that current of international policy that is consistently seeking to strengthen detente, develop peaceful cooperation, check the arms race and promote disarmament.

We have also done our best to increasingly improve the relations with the states you represent and with the many other countries that have no permanent representatives in Poland. This has enabled us to make further progress in promoting bilateral and mutually beneficial cooperation with a number of states, regardless of their social and political systems. Your excellencies, we also appreciate your contribution to the development of this positive process. May I extend to you our sincere thanks for this.

Last year Poland also made a constructive contribution to the all-European multilateral meetings and to the work of the United Nations and other international organizations.

The latest session of the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace. I am pleased to say that our proposal in this regard gained the important support of 27 states who sponsored with us the draft declaration submitted to the United Nations. [paragraph continues]

This declaration was a result of a deep concern for consolidating world peace and for insuring the most important right--the right to live in peace--for all nations and each human being. I wish to thank you and the governments of those countries, represented by you, that understood the intention and aims of our proposal and voted for the declaration, which was adopted almost unanimously.

As a European state we have focused our attention on this continent and we have sought to achieve, on a feasible basis, an accord on disarmament at the special session of the United Nations, at the Geneva Committee and, above all, in the Vienna negotiations on limiting armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

At the same time we have sought to promote friendly relations with many states of the other continents. The past year has produced considerable and promising progress in this area.

We will grudge no efforts to insure that Poland makes the greatest possible contribution to the cause of peace, detente, disarmament and peaceful cooperation.

We will tighten the friendly relations with our allies. We will continue the development of close relations of cooperation with all states, regardless of their sociopolitical systems. We will support the efforts of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to achieve social progress and to strengthen their political independence. We will seek to increase Poland's considerable economic potential at present. We will continue to develop comprehensive cultural and scientific cooperation.

With our activities we want to always help consolidate detente and expand these positive processes to the regions of the world that have still not experienced the blessings of permanent peace and peaceful cooperation. This is because we want peaceful coexistence and cooperation among nations to become a basic and lasting premise of the political strategy of all states.

Bringing about a halt to the arms race is to us the most important and urgent task. We hope that the specific and feasible disarmament program submitted by the Warsaw Pact states in their declaration of November 1978 will meet with a positive response of all states. This will create premises for achieving the disarmament accords needed so much by all nations.

You perform important and responsible functions as permanent intermediaries between our states, nations and ourselves. Living among us, you are able to study our people's life, history, culture, achievements of which we are proud, as well as troubles and difficulties, which we must overcome. You also know how we want to solve the problems facing us.

The 13th Central Committee plenum and the December session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic examined in detail and adopted the plan for our country's socioeconomic development in 1979. This plan's main goal is further improvements in the conditions of our people, increased productivity and increased material outlays.

We know that these tasks will not be easy to implement and that the external conditions, especially the features of trade protectionism on the part of some states, are not helpful in our achieving the appointed goals, but we are convinced that we will carry out our intentions and plans.

Your excellencies, we expect you to take, as ever, a favorable view of our efforts and activities to further develop the mutually beneficial relations between our states for our common good and for the good of all mankind.

Allow me to extend to you the best wishes for the supreme authorities of your countries and for happiness of your nations. Please accept our cordial wishes for good health and every prosperity for yourselves and your relatives. May 1979 produce a further development of our cooperation, the strengthening of detente and concrete results of the efforts to insure lasting peace and general security.

BABIUCH MEETS WITH SWISS LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

LD142320Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The delegation from the Swiss Labor Party has ended a 6-day visit to Poland. It was led by Muret, Politburo member of this party. The delegation met with Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. There was also a meeting with Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the Central Committee. The representatives of the Swiss Labor Party visited Bydgoszcz Voivodship where they studied problems of party work and the development of the region.

During talks at the Central Committee, information on the activity of the PZPR and the Swiss Labor Party and on problems of the two countries' development were exchanged. The two parties support the further strengthening of the unity of the communist and workers movement on the basis of the jointly elaborated document of the Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties in Ber in. The parties come out against imperialist attempts to halt the process of detente.

VANCE PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON IRAN REPORTED

LD122322Y Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has stated at a Washington press conference that the United States fully supports the new Iranian government of Shahpur Bakhtiar. Mr Vance also emphasized that the Iranian Armed Forces were still playing the key role in ensuring Iranian security. According to [words indistinct] spokesman has announced the mounting of an airlift of uniforms, food, and other equipment for the Iranian forces.

The deputy commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe has agair prolonged his stay in Tehran, where he has been holding talks with Army leaders. And this has led to speculation in the Western press about the possibility of a military coup d'etat in Iran.

POLAND TO MANUFACTURE SOVIET AN-28 AIRCRAFT

LD151020Y Warsaw PAP in English 0915 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan, PAP--During the latest 21st session of the Polish-Soviet governmental commission in Moscow the two countries signed an agreement under which a big-series production of Soviet AN-28 light passenger planes is to be launched in Poland. According to the agreement the Polish side is going to deliver part of the manufactured planes to the USSR, along with subassemblies, spare parts, fittings and other equipment.

AN-28, designed by the Soviet scientist and constructor O.K. Antonov, is a light, modern, multipurpose, turbo-jet, which can carry 15 passengers and the luggage. A freight version of the plane is designed to transport 1,500 kg of cargo. The plane can fly at a speed of 300-350 km per hour and is adapted to land and take off on short airfields with a runway not exceeding 500 metres. Technical qualities of the aircraft create possibilities of its export to the countries where road and railway transport is poorly developed.

POLISH LEADERS CONGRATULATE CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

AU121400Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Congratulatory message from State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to Heng Samrin of Cambodia]

[Text] To Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], in Phnom Penh:

On behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people we wish to extend warm greetings and cordial congratulations in connection with the historic victory of the revolutionary and patriotic forces of Kampuchea, crowned by the establishment of the KPRC as the only legal and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

We express our deep conviction that the victory achieved under the leadership of the KNUFNS will open a new chapter in the history of the construction of democratic and progressive Kampuchea and in the mutual relations between our two countries. The traditional and tested friendship between our two peoples constitutes a good basis for developing comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Kampuchea.

Welcoming the establishment of the KPRC, the Polish people extend to the fraternal Kampuchean people their wishes for successes in strengthening the homeland, constructing socialism and promoting efforts in favor of peace, security and stability in Indochina and in Southeast Asia.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewciz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

HOUSING, FOOD PRODUCTION TO HAVE HIGHER PRIORITY IN 1979

LD130033Y Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jan, PAP--In 1979, the Polish economy will continue to develop along the lines that have been laid out so far. The 1979 plan creates, first of all, proper conditions for the harmonious development of the economy.

The proportion of capital expenditures will further decrease. In the past two years their share in the national income dropped from 27 to 25 per cent. This year, this tendency will be intensified and the figure will stand at 21 percent. It will be difficult to accomplish this task because investment activity covers all branches of the economy.

The reduction of capital expenditures is a very important decision, which will make it possible to eliminate tensions existing in the Polish economy. Thus, the manoeuvre of shifting investment outlays to sectors that are given priority will be accelerated. These sectors include, first of all, housing construction for which some 27 per cent of money outlays will be assigned. This will make it possible to increase the scope of housing construction and to hand over for use over 330,000 flats this year, that is, 12 per cent more than in 1978. The reduction of spendings on industrial construction will promote the implementation of this goal, which will create conditions for switching over the existing production potential to the construction of new residential quarters.

The development of the building-materials industry, and first of all, the construction in the past few years of 130 house factories have laid durable foundations for the acceleration of the housing construction programme. It is important to provide new residential quarters with educational institutions, service centres and shops. Special attention has been paid to ensuring progress in the sphere of health protection, especially to increasing the number of hospitals. Evident set-back took place in this field in the past few years. Tens of pavilions will be built at the existing hospitals to make up for the arrears in this area. Due to this policy, the number of hospital beds should grow by 4,000.

Agriculture and the food economy make up the second development line in 1979. Some 26 per cent of capital expenditures will be assigned for this goal. The conditions created in the past few years, which promote an increase in the plant and animal production and in the output of the food processing industry, should finally bring about further increase in the deliveries of foodstuffs. Despite a considerable growth of the supplies of these articles, the growing demand for meat and meat products will not be satisfied.

The 1979 plan also assigned considerable money outlays for the development of power industry and the extraction of raw material that are necessary for the implementation of economic tasks.

The increasing of investment outlays on these sectors will result in the necessity of curtailing investment expenditures on other branches of the economy, first of all, on industry. The restructuring of the industrial potential in the past few years makes it possible to shift the centre of gravity from the commissioning of new investment projects to the modernization of the existing ones. It is the most reasonable way of increasing the production and improving its quality.

FUEL PRICES TO INCREASE, ECONOMY URGED

LD130035Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The State Price Commission announces that as of tomorrow the retail prices of gasoline, oils, and motor lubricants will be increased. The prices for ethylene 94 and 78 and for diesel oil will increase by Z1 per liter. The price of the first km of taxi rides will also increase by Z2 in daytime and by Z3 at night. The prices of state motor transport bus rides and of urban transit, and for the use of luggage taxis will remain unchanged.

The decision on the new prices has been made as a result of another increase of the oil purchase price in foreign markets and of higher expenditure connected with its import. In this situation a more economic use of fuels is becoming an important task of the whole economy and individual consumers.

BRIEFS

NEW POLISH AMBASSADORS--The Council of State today appointed Jerzy Feliksiak Poland's ambassador to the Republic of Ireland. Feliksiak will at the same time perform the function of this country's ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which he assumed in summer 1978. Janusz Lewandowski was appointed Poland's ambassador to Greece. Lewandowski, 47, in Polish Foreign Service for 23 years now, has worked at the Foreign Ministry and next at Polish diplomatic missions in Cairo, Dar es Salaam and Vietnam. He was Polish ambassador to Egypt for four years. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD]

BREZHNEV STOPS IN JASSY ON WAY TO BULGARIA

LD122101Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2025 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

["Exchange of Messages Between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Jan, AGERPRES--En route to Bulgaria for a visit of friendship, Leonid Brezhnev, accompanied by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and other Soviet officials, traversed the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the evening of January 12.

In the Nicolina International Railway Station, in Jassy, where the official train stopped over, the Soviet party and state leaders were welcomed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; Ion Iliescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the [word indistinct] Committee of the RCP; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Present was also V.I. Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Romania.

In behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm message of friendship was conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev, together with best wishes of health.

In turn, L.I. Brezhnev conveyed thanks to Nicolae Ceausescu, cordial greetings and warm wishes of fresh success to the Romanian people in socialist construction.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING ON CAMBODIA REPORTED

AU121751Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The UN Security Council met last night to discuss the 3 January complaint by the government of Democratic Kampuchea against Vietnam. With a majority of votes the council decided to grant a hearing to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chief of the government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

Taking the floor, Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed the desire of the government he represents to have the Security Council adopt a resolution which includes, among other things, the following: No recognition de jure or de facto of the so-called new Kampuchean state; that Vietnam should withdraw completely, unconditionally and immediately all its armed forces and military and civilian personnel from Kampuchea's territory; and appropriate measures should be adopted so that Vietnam observes the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, in accordance with the UN Charter.

The Security Council debates continue.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS ATTEND CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU150910Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the 20th anniversary of the day of Cuba's liberation, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Humberto Castello, gave a reception on Wednesday.

The reception was attended by the following comrades: Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of the Socioeconomic Activity; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry; Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Eugen Jebeleanu, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Suzana Gadea, Constantin Statescu and Constantin Nita, ministers; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Aurel Duca, vice chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; representatives of other central institutions and mass and public organizations; generals and high ranking officers and journalists.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in our country and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

NICULESCU RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF FRENCH-ROMANIAN BANK

LD140022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 13/1/1979, AGERPRES--On January 13 Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received Maurice Genin, president of the French-Romanian Bank, now visiting Romania.

Aspects were approached during the interview related to the economic cooperation, the development of the activity of the French-Romanian Bank and of the financial-banking relations between relevant Romanian institutions and this bank.

BOOK ON CHINA PUBLISHED IN BUCHAREST

AU121259Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1117 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/1/1979--The Sport-Tourism publishing house of Bucharest has recently brought out the book of Romanian writer Paul Anghel "A Second in China"--an essay on the ever lastingness of the Chinese culture.

In an extensive review published in the weekly of the Writers' Union ROMANIA LITERARA, essayist and art critic Edgar Papu writes that the author presents in this book the Chinese spirit, using the Chinese technique of the parallelism of images. Everything is said in a warm and simple manner, proving an unexpected affinity with the subtle Chinese simplicity, with the Chinese clamorless wisdom. It is beyond doubt that Chinese reality stimulated the substantiality of the book.

Very dense in ideas, Paul Anghel's book does never forget the Romanian phenomenon, Edgar Papu further writes. It shows that the national specificity can be better understood by means of resemblances, by the characteristics directly in common with others.

The book "A Second in China" which almost bursts with substance, Edgar Papu writes in conclusion, requires to be translated into a widely spoken language.

TITO TO VISIT KUWAIT, MIDDLE EAST AT END OF MONTH

LD141212Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 14 Jan, KUNA--A local newspaper said here today that the president of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, will visit Kuwait and other Arab countries later this month in an attempt to settle Arab differences on how to resolve the Middle East crisis.

The newspaper added in its news item, which gave no source for its information, that President Tito will arrive here on 23 January for an official visit lasting 3 days, and that he will then pay a similar visit to Syria and Iraq. [Kuwait KUNA in Arabic at 1430 GMT on 14 January reports that President Tito "will begin an official visit to Kuwait on 1 February 1979."] It said that the aim of the tour is to narrow differences between Egypt and other Arab countries which took part in the Baghdad Arab summit as regards efforts to achieve a political settlement. The Baghdad summit, held in November last year, rejected the Camp David agreements and their results.

Another Kuwaiti newspaper, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, said yesterday that the prime minister of Yugoslavia, Veselin Djuranovic, will pay a 3-day official visit to Kuwait at the end of this month.

MINIC SPEAKS ON CAMBODIA-SRV CONFLICT AT SAWPY AKTIV

LD122113Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A regular session of the aktiv of the SAWPY Federal Conference for Foreign Political Issues was held in Belgrade today. The meeting discussed the situation resulting from the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict. Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke at the meeting.

Milos Minic said that Yugoslavia is following with the greatest attention and deep concern the development of the armed conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea. "These events have caused new and even deeper divisions in the world," Minic said and went on to add that information about the conflict is contradictory. "But," Minic went on, "from the large number of details which we have received so far it appears that the essence of the events is a foreign invasion of Kampuchea. However, more information is needed, as well as time, so that the further development of events can throw even more light on the nature, significance and full weight of the long-term consequences for peace and security in the region of Southeast Asia and in the world; for socialism, for the process of relaxation of international tension and international relations as a whole."

Milos Minic said that the whole world knows that Yugoslavia is consistently advocating the principle of all states being bound to respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other states and the inviolability of borders, and any violation of these principles being contrary to the UN Charter and dangerous for world peace and security.

Milos Minic went on to stress that it is also well known that Yugoslavia is fighting consistently against interference by any state whatsoever in the internal affairs of another state, and in particular against aggression, pressure, actions of destabilization, use of "fifth columns" and various puppets; against any aspect of foreign intervention and other actions aimed against independent states for whatever reason and particularly with the aim of overthrowing existing regimes and political systems and of imposing on individual countries other regimes and alien models by foreign intervention.

These phenomena, he added, have spread recently in a manner which causes concern, and they affect primarily nonalined countries, and thus the need for the struggle of peoples and countries and of all democratic and progressive forces of the world against these phenomena is becoming more acute from day to day--phenomena which stem from the increasing struggle by blocs and great powers for spheres of influence and interest.

"Both at the United Nations and in the movement of nonalined countries it is well known that Yugoslavia has advocated and is consistently advocating the principle of resolving disputes and conflicts between individual states by peaceful means, in particular resolving disputes and conflicts between individual nonalined countries by peaceful means and on the basis of the principles of the nonalined policy, which the nonalined countries have adopted and confirmed on several occasions at all of their summit conferences and ministerial conferences, as well as in the spirit of the UN Charter," Minic said. He added that all countries should be bound to fight persistently and continuously for these principles advocated by the nonalined countries, on the basis of the UN Charter and the documents of the nonalined movement.

Referring to socialist countries, Milos Minic said that they "should set an example in this, and that they should not seek the solution of mutual disputes, differences and contradictions in armed conflicts or in other mutual enmities. Only in this way can socialist countries--by consistently respecting in practice all the principles of active peaceful coexistence--unfold for mankind the prospect of socialism leading to the disappearance of wars and all forms of domination and hegemony."

Milos Minic recalled that Yugoslavia assessed as far back as the beginning of 1978 that the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea was dangerous for peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world, and that--this caused particular concern in Yugoslavia--it was dangerous for the unity and solidarity of the movement of nonalined countries. He went on:

"By proceeding from such an assessment, President Tito sent messages in 1978 to the head of state of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, and of Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, in which he appealed for the armed conflicts to be stopped, for each side to withdraw its military forces to its own territory, for the borders between the two countries to be respected and for the two sides to begin negotiations in order to resolve disputes by peaceful means." This message, as he recalled, was handed by Minic to the heads of the two socialist and nonalined countries in his capacity as President Tito's special envoy at the end of April and at the beginning of May last year. He added that on that occasion he had extensive talks with the leading statesmen of these two countries about the need, possibilities and conditions for their response to President Tito's appeal, and about transferring to a peaceful solution of mutual disputes.

"This attempt by President Tito to prompt both Vietnam and Kampuchea to halt the armed conflict and to resolve issues in dispute by negotiations and agreement-seeking in a peaceful way, has, unfortunately, been fruitless," Milos Minic noted.

Continuing his report, Milos Minic recalled President Tito's reply to Khieu Samphan's message of 24 November last year. In this reply of 19 December too, President Tito again appealed to prevent a deterioration of the situation and to begin negotiations in order to resolve the dispute between Vietnam and Kampuchea in a peaceful manner. Minic also added that on 28 December, by order of the federal secretary for foreign affairs, a memorandum was handed to the deputy foreign minister of Vietnam in which the Yugoslav Government expressed its deep concern about the development of the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea, and in which it appealed for the hostilities to cease as soon as possible and for negotiations about resolving the conflict in a peaceful way to begin.

Unfortunately, Minic noted, this appeal by Yugoslavia also met with no response. "The Vietnam side has told us on several occasions as well as on that occasion that the situation was different from what it was in April and May 1978 when I handed over President Tito's message in Hanoi--that the situation had changed and that negotiations were out of the question, as well as that the 'reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary government,' as they describe that government, must be liquidated," Minic stated.

Minic went on to say that such a reaction caused even greater concern in our country and that a further exacerbation of the situation was feared. Minic assessed the subsequent events as a war operation of great dimensions "carried out in line with the strict application of a combination of the doctrine of a blitzkreig and a 'special war,' with the massive use of divisions with the most modern equipment and a modern air force, which has resulted in the occupation of towns, roads, airports and most of the territory of Kampuchea and the capital of Phnom Penh."

"Under changed circumstances which arose we believe that the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea has turned into a new crisis and into a great danger for world peace and security. In addition, this conflict has inflicted irreparable damage to the struggle of the nonalined countries and to the further development of the world socialist process, and has thus gravely affected the strengthening of the attractiveness of socialism; an attractiveness which has been increasing continually since World War II," Minic said.

Speaking about the debate in the UN Security Council, Minic expressed Yugoslavia's justified expectation that the Security Council would take measures to which it is empowered in order to protect Kampuchea's territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence and nonalinement, and that all countries would leave it to the people of Kampuchea to resolve their internal issues independently and in a sovereign manner.

In this context he stressed that it is the duty of the Security Council to insure, on the basis of the UN Charter, the protection of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of every country which is a UN member. Milos Minic then expressed the hope that it is not yet too late for reason and the sense of responsibility of the parties in the conflict to prevail, and that they will grasp that the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea threatens to turn into one of the most dangerous hotbeds of a new crisis, dangerous for peace and security in the world; a hotbed in which the interests and contradictions of great powers intermingle and increase. The exacerbation of relations and a possible conflict between great powers--instead of further promoting the process of detente in regional and global dimensions and in all spheres of international relations--Minic said at the end of his speech, will be paid for most dearly by the people of Kampuchea, Vietnam and by the people of all countries of Southeast Asia and further afield, and perhaps by the people of the whole world.

In the continuation of the debate on the situation which has arisen, Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary, replied to a number of questions put by the members of the aktiv which referred to the causes and possible consequences of the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

SUNDIC CALLS CAMBODIAN INVASION 'DANGEROUS PRECEDENT'

LD122102Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary: "A Dangerous Precedent"]

[Text] Although those who believe that the rapid capture of Phnom Penh and two-thirds of Kampuchean territory is not so much proof of the strength of the so-called National Salvation Front as of the weakness of Pol Pot's regime are perhaps right, it would be very dangerous if the explanation of the Kampuchean drama were reduced to such a simple statement.

Even if Vietnam's assurances that its regular units did not participate in the campaign against Kampuchea were to be accepted, the fact remains that the so-called National Salvation Front has had North [as heard] Vietnam's full support from the very beginning, which the Hanoi government has not denied even once. This very fact means there can be no doubt that the turn of events in Kampuchea was achieved by an initiative from outside, which according to current norms of international law represents open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country.

Kampuchea's model of socialism--which follows no other model--could have been discussed in the past, just as it can be discussed now when an alien model has been imposed on it, but no one other than the people of Kampuchea themselves has the right to decide this question. The very fact that the changes in Kampuchea were forced upon it points to the danger of the legalization of such a practice in relations between socialist countries.

It is sufficient to recall the variety of paths of socialist construction and the disagreements that have arisen from this variety for us to ask where the world of socialism would be if existing differences were to be resolved the way it has been done in Kampuchea. After all, what can one say about the fact that in some commentaries and statements the victory in Kampuchea is acclaimed as a victory by means of which China has been dealt a serious blow. True, China has supported and still supports Pol Pot's government; but if the attack on Kampuchea is also acclaimed as China's defeat, then in reality the existing situation is thereby complicated even more. These are real challenges, full of danger and with unforeseeable consequences. China will undoubtedly do all it can to help the guerrillas in Kampuchea. It is also true that, because of Kampuchea's geographical position, China's possibilities in this respect are not great. But that is no reason to underrate what China can do in the political and diplomatic spheres.

Many affirm--corectly, by all accounts--that the invasion of Kampuchea was carefully planned and that all those involved in it knew everything necessary for the success of the action. However, what was not taken into account can take place only now. Above all, relations between Vietnam and China on the one hand, and between China and the Soviet Union on the other, have deteriorated to such an extent that there cannot even be discussion of some kind of reconciliation. Parallel with this, distrust of the future intentions of all those who so easily write off the independence of a country that did not follow anyone's model in the construction of its social order has grown.

The spreading of such distrust must have a negative effect on overall relations between individual socialist countries and on trends in the world as a whole. At the same time, the use of force in relations between socialist countries encourages reactionary forces in the world to find justifications for their own policy of force. After all, it is no coincidence that some circles in the United States today are trying to rehabilitate U.S. intervention in Indochina, and behind them are all the apologists of a strong-arm policy toward the socialist countries.

The Security Council can adopt this stance or that stance or be rendered incapable of deciding anything by means of procedural ruses, but what must not be suppressed is the fact that through the application of force an independent country, a socialist and non-alined state, has been denied the right to decide on its own internal development. Here it is not a question of whether or not Pol Pot's government made mistakes, but of abusing disagreement with Kampuchea's policy to impose on it a system drawn from an alien model. However, no one has the right to do this but the people of Kampuchea. And in this specific case, no one has asked them about it, which is why the action in Kampuchea cannot in any way be justified.

VUCKOVIC VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF CAMBODIA-SRV CONFLICT

AU132130Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] In the following commentary Cedomir Vuckovic discusses the implications of Kampuchea's case and its possible repercussions on the situation in the nonalined movement and on the relations among socialist countries.

There is no need to doubt that at the basis of the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea is the struggle of the big powers for spheres of influence and the interests which they strive to realize by involving small countries in their intrigues. If it is a question of nonalined states--and this is precisely the case with Vietnam and Kampuchea which are now involved in a conflict--then the question arises of whether this is not a deliberate action with the aim of trying to attack the nonalined movement by fanning disagreements or of dividing this movement on an ideological basis. And in this connection the well-known methods of undermining the regimes, which are considered troublesome, are used; the methods of organizing subversive forces and so-called fifth columns which are in fact a cover for a form of hegemonism of a certain country. It is difficult to foresee where this could lead if states which are not pleased with the regimes in neighboring and other countries decided to change these regimes according to their own will. The case of Kampuchea is precisely an example--unfortunately, a negative one--which illustrates the attempts of this kind.

The principles of peaceful coexistence, which imply the existence and cooperation between countries with different social systems and which have been accepted by all UN member states, including even those which are behind the intervention in Kampuchea or which are trying to justify the aggression, have never been changed in any respect. The nonalined movement, which has become an irreplaceable factor in international relations, bases its platform on these principles, and these principles are, let us remind ourselves, noninterference, respect for the sovereignty and integrity of every individual country, and the right of every country to determine on its own the roads of its internal development.

This movement, which so far has been the largest in the history of political movements in the world, has functioned successfully precisely because it has rallied the states, which follow different roads in building their societies, around the unified idea of world peace, cooperation on the basis of equality and struggle for a new and more just economic system. The strength of the movement is precisely in its diversity. Whoever forgets this, let him recall the decisions of the summit and other meetings of the nonalined countries at which a general agreement on the key world problems always prevailed, despite the attempts of the blocs and the superpowers to direct the actions of nonalined countries into their own waters.

Considered at this time and perceived from this angle, the Belgrade ministerial meeting of nonalined countries was also a meeting of this kind. At this meeting it was decided for the first time in the history of the movement that it is only within its framework that all disputes between nonalined countries should be solved, and solved exclusively by peaceful means. It is natural that the principles which are valid for all countries must also be applied to the relations between socialist countries and, we would say, primarily between socialist countries. The violations of universally known principles in the relations between states--and this is precisely what has been done in the case of Kampuchea--threaten world peace and security, regardless of who may be behind such violations. At the same time these violations harm socialism as a world process, and encourage those dark forces in the world to whom the spreading of the most humane ideas ever, the socialist ideas, is a thorn in their side.

SUNDIC REBUTS TASS 'INSINUATIONS' AGAINST SFRY ON CAMBODIA

LD141946Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] What is Yugoslavia defending and which principles is it advocating in the relations among sovereign states? Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic in connection with insinuations by the Soviet agency TASS about the activity of the Yugoslav diplomats at the United Nations in connection with the events in Indochina:

The Soviet agency TASS has accused Yugoslavia of defending the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime which was overthrown by the people of Kampuchea. With such an insinuation against Yugoslavia, TASS is in fact defending foreign military intervention in Kampuchea and the trampling of basic norms of international law. The accusation about Yugoslavia being engaged in dishonest business is in fact an admission that the agency TASS is defending the aggression against a sovereign country because everybody knows that the people of Kampuchea did not overthrow their legal government, just as everybody knows that foreign troops, under an unacceptable pretext, occupied Kampuchean territory.

Yugoslavia's attitude toward the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity are entirely contrary to TASS interpretation of the debate at the Security Council and of the events in Kampuchea. As always up to now, Yugoslavia is of the view that nobody has the right, under any pretext whatsoever, to change governments and social systems which are not to one's liking by use of force and aggression, while the Soviet agency TASS defends and supports such methods.

Since it came into existence, Socialist Yugoslavia has always been on the side of those who have fought for freedom and independence. Yugoslavia has supported and assisted all the revolutions which have taken place since the war as well as the right of every people to decide, without outside interference, for themselves the paths of their internal development. In this specific case, too, Yugoslavia's position is that Kampuchea--as all other countries too--has the right to defend--with all means at its disposal--its independence which it won in the great war against foreign intervention. Nobody can trample on this right of a people simply because he does not like their government.

With regard to TASS intrigues against Yugoslavia, there is no need to analyze some other, earlier insinuations of the Soviet agency, many of which are still fresh in one's memory. We assume that TASS knows what is involved just as we do, because many of the agency's types of behavior toward Yugoslavia have been incorrect and malicious. After all, TASS does not dare to honestly present to its public Yugoslavia's attitude toward the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict just as it did not in the past explain where Yugoslavia stood at the time of Lon Nol's putsch in Phnom Penh and the American intervention. Yet TASS is making many other reports which are today so concerned about the fate of the people of Kampuchea.

The intervention in Kampuchea could degenerate into great trouble both for the people of Indochina and the whole world. When a great power occupies a small country on behalf of socialism and so-called proletarian internationalism, this cannot be a cause for celebration for anybody in his right mind. This is violence of which socialism cannot be proud and which can hardly win over other peoples. Such a policy always has to be paid for dearly because--we repeat--a people whose freedom has been taken away by force have the right to regain it by force even--as Winston Churchill said once during the war--with the aid of the black devil himself.

In order not to be reproached for thinking of somebody else, this black devil consisted of Yugoslav partisans who waged a life and death struggle both against fascist occupiers as well as against internal puppets. After all, with regard to the struggle for freedom and independence, Yugoslavia has something to say about this because Yugoslavia itself has won its freedom and is defending itself. TASS has no need to gather information about Yugoslavia's policy from diplomatic lobbies [kuloari] because Yugoslavia has nothing to hide either from TASS or from anybody else. Everything which we have said about Kampuchea we have said openly and everything that Yugoslavia will continue to say will not be a secret for anybody. Only they who are afraid of the truth hide the truth about themselves and about others.

IENG SARY RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR IN BEIJING

LD140925Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0852 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beijing [Peking]: Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, at his own request today received Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador in Beijing, and informed him about the situation in his country.

On this occasion Ieng Sary thanked the Yugoslav Government for the support which it has always given the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea, particularly during the present situation when the country is under attack by foreign troops. Ieng Sary stressed that the Kampuchean people are prepared for a great and lengthy struggle to achieve their basic rights.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FORLANI

Received by Djuranovic

LD121256Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Arnaldo Forlani, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, and had a lengthy, cordial and friendly conversation with him. On this occasion, it was noted with pleasure that friendly, neighborly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries are developing in a positive and successful manner. The possibilities and mutual interest in further developing cooperation in industry and joint appearance in third markets were discussed in particular.

During the exchange of views on the international economic situation, elements influencing the economies of the two countries were discussed. The present phase of talks between the SFRY and the EEC, in which the community is expected to get the mandate for negotiations on a new cooperation agreement, was also discussed.

The talks were attended by Dr Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador to Italy; Alberto Cavaglieri, Italian ambassador to the SFRY, and others.

Holds Talks With Vrhovec

LD121620Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Arnaldo Forlani, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, and their associates continued their political talks this morning.

The exchange of opinion, as the day before, proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect and understanding. The talks concerned the further promotion of comprehensive relations between the two neighboring countries and topical international events.

The development of bilateral cooperation was assessed as positive in all fields. It was especially emphasized that the Osimo agreements, which are very important for the prospect of further consolidation of relations between the two countries, were being positively implemented. The policy of complete implementation of the spirit and letter of the Osimo agreements was reiterated.

Special attention was paid during the talks to economic and cultural cooperation. It was emphasized that efforts should be made to achieve a more balanced trade exchange. The importance of increasingly successful cooperation between the Yugoslav socialist republics and autonomous provinces with various regions in the Republic of Italy was also stressed.

The need to promote useful cooperation between towns and ports, joint efforts to protect the Adriatic and wider cooperation in this area was also pointed out. The role of broad border cooperation was emphasized. Both sides pointed out the importance of national minorities as an important factor in the development and strengthening of cooperation between the two friendly neighboring countries.

The discussion of international questions confirmed that Yugoslavia and Italy have important common interests in the strengthening of detente, security, stability and all-round cooperation in this region, the Mediterranean basin and Europe. The two ministers also exchanged views on a wide range of topical international questions.

The talks were assessed as very fruitful and meaningful and an impetus to even closer cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

Ante Zelic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, today gave a luncheon in Belgrade in honor of Arnaldo Forlani, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy.

Arrives in Pula

LD122352Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Pula, January 12 (TANJUG)--Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, arrived in the Istrian city of Pula this evening. At Pula airport Forlani and his aides were welcomed by Josip Kolic, president of the city assembly of Pula, and by the Italian consul-general in Koper, Francesco Labruzzo.

The president of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, Petar Flekovic, will give a dinner this evening in honour of the Italian foreign minister.

Received by Tito

LD131348Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, this morning received at the White Villa Arnaldo Forlani, Italian foreign minister, and had a long friendly conversation with him.

On this occasion, the successful development of comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between the two neighboring countries was emphasized. The implementation of the Osimo agreements gives this cooperation new content and opens up wide possibilities for mutual rapprochement. President Tito expressed pleasure that this development in the friendly Yugoslav-Italian relations, which contributes considerably to the wider links and cooperation in Europe, will be confirmed and further encouraged by this year's summit level meeting.

During the talks it was emphasized that a favorable solution should be found as soon as possible for future cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

Minister Forlani acquainted the president with the Italian Government's position on international affairs.

President Tito emphasized the need for constant efforts by all countries to strengthen the process of detente in Europe and the world, in order to prevent the dangers emanating from a deterioration in the international situation and the revival of elements of the cold war conflicts which might have far-reaching negative consequences for peace and security in the world. President Tito mentioned in particular the need for close cooperation among the Mediterranean countries as an important factor in the process of detente and for wider links and cooperation in the world. This requires still greater and persistent efforts in order to solve the Middle East crisis and to permanently eliminate the danger which it contains.

President Tito expressed great concern about the latest development in the situation in Southeast Asia, emphasizing that conflicts between the nonalined, as well as other countries should be solved exclusively by peaceful means, on the basis of the principles of the nonalined movement and the UN Charter.

The topical situation in Africa, as well as other problems in the world which preoccupy the international community, were also discussed.

President Tito spoke of the need to strengthen the unity of the nonalined countries, as well as about the activities of the nonalined movement as an independent factor whose existence and activity represents an objective interest of the entire international community.

The talks were attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Dr Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador to Italy; Alberto Cavaglieri, Italian ambassador to Yugoslavia; Walter Gardini, director general for political affairs in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and others.

Departs 13 Jan

LD131355Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Pula--Arnaldo Forlani, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, left our country shortly before 1400 today. At Pula airport he was seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, with his associates, as well as by Luigi Ferri, vice president of the municipal assembly and chairman of the Italian community in Pula.

Shortly before departure, Josip Vrhovec and Arnaldo Forlani, responding to the request of journalists who followed the visit of Minister Forlani to our country, made statements for the press in which they noted their mutual satisfaction with this visit and with the talks held on this occasion.

Vrhovec, Forlani Hold Press Conference

LD132326Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jan 79 LD

[Albin Cehic report from Pula on the press conference held by SFRY Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Italian Foreign Minister Forlani before Forlani's departure from Yugoslavia on 13 January]

[Text] At the Pula airport, Ministers Vrhovec and Forlani met the Yugoslav and Italian journalists who covered the visit and talks. The journalists were first addressed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

[Vrhovec--Begin recording] I would only like to say briefly that we are very pleased with the visit by Minister Forlani and the talks which we have had in the past 2 days. We used our meeting to discuss in detail the contents of our bilateral relations and at the same time to exchange views on the most topical questions of world trends which are of special interest to our countries. This morning the minister was also received by President Tito and had a very friendly and meaningful conversation with him. We believe, and I think that during this visit we also mutually confirmed that our relations are very good and are developing very successfully in all fields. I think that we are building, by mutual desire and efforts, a type of relations which can serve as an example of relations in Europe in general. I think that the essence of relations between the two countries, which is based on the observation of the full equality and independence of our countries, their sovereignty and territorial integrity, represents something very important and very necessary for our disturbed world; something which is also very important for this part of the world which includes our two countries. We attribute great importance to the value of the Osimo agreements and to the prospects which these agreements create for the promotion of the content and quality of our relations in the future, and I would like to conclude with our assessment that this visit has been very valuable, and with the wish that our relations will continue along the same lines in the future. I especially wish to thank Minister Forlani who also, on his part, made a great and important contribution to the character of our relations. [end recording]

Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani was next to speak.

[Forlani--Begin recording in Italian fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] First of all, I would like to express my gratitude to Federal Secretary Vrhovec for the welcome, cordiality and hospitality accorded to us. This welcome in some way illustrates the very positive climate and neighborly relations between the two countries. These relations will continue to develop positively, and we have decided to meet every year, which means that we want to give a systematic and lasting character to our friendly relations. The talks which we had were long and thorough. We analyzed our bilateral relations, but we also referred to the international questions and hotbeds of war which represent a threat to world peace. Yugoslavia and Italy will do everything in their power to maintain peace in the Mediterranean and Europe and, in keeping with their possibilities, in the world as well. We Italians give great support to Yugoslavia's role in the nonalined movement, which represents an important factor in the international balance. [end recording]

Minister Forlani then expressed his pleasure with the meeting which he had this morning with President Tito, saying that everything President Tito told me deserves our attention and support.

Minister Forlani then spoke extensively on the economic relations between the two countries and advocated their comprehensive and increasingly qualitative development.

He added that our country would enjoy full support from the Italian Government regarding relations with the EEC and, according to him, positive and concrete results can already be expected in the next few days. The guest from Italy paid special attention to fishing in the Adriatic and its protection because the Adriatic is of immeasurable value to both countries.

In conclusion, Forlani informed the journalists that President Tito told him that he was looking forward with pleasure to the visit by the president of the Republic of Italy to Yugoslavia. The date of the visit has not yet been determined but it will take place soon.

The Italian Air Force plane carrying Forlani left the Pula airport at about 1400.

GLIGORIJEVIC LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA TALKS

LD141150Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 14 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent representative of the SFRY to the CEMA, who is heading the Yugoslav delegation at the next session of the CEMA Executive Committee, left for Moscow today. At the session, issues of mutual interest to the SFRY and the CEMA member countries concerning the development of nuclear engineering and machine tools, and legal questions relating to the organization of substantive forms of multilateral economic cooperation will be examined. In addition, the Yugoslav delegation will attend the debates on a number of other points on the agenda, for information purposes.

TITO AWARDS MARINC, OTHERS FOR SERVICES

LD130102Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--President Tito has decorated four prominent sociopolitical workers for their special services and contribution to the self-managing socialist development and construction of our country.

Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Franc Setinc, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia; and Lojze Briski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, have been decorated with the Order of the Services to the People with gold star. Zvone Dragan, vice president of Slovenia's Executive Council, has been decorated with the Order of Labor with red banner. Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, presented the decorations to the recipients at a special ceremony.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD112302Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1852 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, Jan 11 (TANJUG)--A protocol on Yugoslav-Romanian cultural cooperation for 1980 was signed here today by Provincial Secretary for Education and Culture of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Milenko Nikolic and Vice-President of the Romanian Council for Culture and Socialist Education Dumitru Ghise.

During the regular session of the Yugoslav-Romanian commission for cultural cooperation, notable progress in cultural cooperation between the two countries was noted and the two countries' interest set out [words indistinct] the further promoting the exchange of their national literary [words indistinct] cooperation between their universities.